

ARTICLE 8

1. The United States Navy is responsible for the maintenance of security and order within the Homeporting area and aboard ships therein moored, and shall cooperate fully in these matters with the Hellenic Naval Command.

2. The entrance gatehouse mentioned in Article 5, above, will be installed at a suitable location within the land Homeporting area and in such a position as to control access to that area. This gatehouse shall be of sufficient size to house an appropriate number of Hellenic and United States Navy security personnel and competent Hellenic police and customs officials. These officials will be permitted to enter the land Homeporting area to carry out their official duties. The commanding officers of the Homeported ships shall furnish appropriate information and assistance to security and customs authorities upon request. The Hellenic Naval Command and the Commanding Officer, U.S. Navy Fleet Support Office may determine appropriate procedures to be followed to ensure the full cooperation of both nations in these matters.

3. Entry into the Homeporting area and on board ships present in that area will be granted only to United States Armed Forces personnel and their dependents and bona fide guests; to other authorized United States personnel upon the presentation of proper identification; and to other persons provided with special permits. Such permits shall be issued by the Commanding Officer, U.S. Navy Fleet Support Office, in cooperation with the competent Hellenic Authorities.

4. The Commanding Officer, U.S. Navy Fleet Support Office shall ensure that no United States ship shall enter or depart

from the Homeporting area without complying with the notice provisions of Article 7, above. United States Navy harbor and service craft need not comply with these notice provisions. However, notice of the arrival and departure of these harbor and service craft shall be provided to the Officer in Charge of the Hellenic customs personnel in the Homeporting area entrance gatehouse.

With respect to non-United States service or small craft, the Commanding Officer, U.S. Navy Fleet Support Office shall not authorize their entry or departure from the Homeporting area without prior approval from Hellenic Naval authorities and shall cause to have reported all unauthorized entries and departures to the Officer in Charge of the Hellenic customs personnel in the Homeporting area entrance gatehouse.

5. Hellenic authorities shall bear no responsibility whatsoever for acts committed within the Homeporting area by aliens authorized by the United States Navy to visit the Homeporting area and the ships there present.

6. The commanding officers of Homeported ships or the senior officer present may conduct training, on board those ships, except as follows:

- A. Underwater Demolition Team diving;
- B. The use of firearms and pyrotechnics;
- C. The use of helicopters (non-training flights may be conducted in accordance with regulations pertinent thereto);
- D. Landing party training on land outside the Homeporting area.

ARTICLE 9

1. The agreements referred to in 1D and 1E of the Introduction will apply pending the conclusion of special arrangements implementing those agreements by and between Hellenic and United States authorities concerning the procedures governing passports and identity card control and the importation of personal property through the Homeporting area by military personnel and their dependents.

2. When signed, such special arrangements will be appended to this Technical Arrangement and become integral parts thereof.

ARTICLE 10

1. The standard United States Navy procedures concerning ammunition security will be followed when ammunition is loaded aboard and offloaded from United States Navy ships in the Homeporting area. The commanding officers of the Homeported ships shall ensure compliance with these provisions.

2. The United States Navy shall endeavor to prevent fires in the Homeporting area and on board ships there present. Procedures concerning the security, handling, and storage of fuels will be strictly observed. The U.S. Navy Fleet Support Office will maintain a firefighting organization on a 24-hour basis when ships are present in the Homeporting area.

3. During the execution of repairs while a Homeported ship is present in a private shipyard or workshop, the commanding officer will be directly responsible for the strict observation of all regulations governing the handling and storage of ammunition and flammable materials.

4. In addition to the above provisions, all United States Navy ships there present shall comply with the existing security provisions of the Hellenic Naval Commander of the area and Greek port authorities of the Homeporting area.

ARTICLE 11

1. In order to coordinate radio and radar transmissions and to prevent interference with vital circuits of the Hellenic Armed Forces, the Hellenic Telecommunications Organization, radio and television stations, and the Civil Aviation Administration, the frequencies to be used by ships of the United States Sixth Fleet in the Homeporting area shall be made known to the Hellenic Naval Command, and permission obtained for these frequencies. Additionally, the senior officer present in the Homeporting area shall interrupt any transmission determined by the Hellenic Naval Command to be interfering with the above Greek circuits.

ARTICLE 12

1. Ships using the Homeporting facilities shall take all appropriate measures to prevent the pollution of the environment. The United States Navy shall take care when removing refuse from naval ships and when removing water and other liquids from ships' bilges.

2. The number and placement of United States Navy shore patrols outside the Homeporting area will be determined by mutual agreement between the Commanding Officer, U.S. Navy Fleet Support Office, and the Hellenic Naval Commander of the area.

3. Locations which are out-of-bounds and details concerning movement of United States military personnel in and out of the

Homeporting area will be determined following a mutual understanding between the Commanding Officer, U.S. Navy Fleet Support Office, and the Hellenic Naval Commander of the area.

ARTICLE 13

1. The logistic support of United States Navy ships in the Homeporting area shall be the responsibility of the United States Navy. Services requested of the Hellenic Navy may be rendered as determined by the resources of the Hellenic Navy and in accordance with STANAG 1062/14.5.1970.

2. The Hellenic Naval Command shall be provided information concerning services rendered to Homeported ships by Greek shipyards and workshops as the result of contracts by and between the United States Navy and private entities.

3. The expenses of constructing, maintaining, and improving the Homeporting facilities will be borne by the United States Navy. The United States Navy shall also pay for all services rendered at its request within the Homeporting area on a basis no less favorable than that established for the Greek Armed Forces.

ARTICLE 14

1. This Technical Arrangement shall enter into force on the date of signature and shall remain in effect for a period of five years and thereafter until twelve months after written notification by either party to the other of its intent to terminate it.

2. In the event that either the Hellenic Navy or the United States Navy determines that the present Technical Arrangement no longer serves the purpose for which it is intended, it may so notify the other party which shall immediately enter into consul-

tations with the notifying party concerning rectification of the situation, or, if necessary, termination of this Technical Arrangement.

3. The Technical Arrangement shall become effective when signed by duly authorized representatives of the Hellenic Navy and the United States Navy.

4. Signed in Athens in quintuplicate in the Greek and English languages on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1973, all texts being equally authoritative.

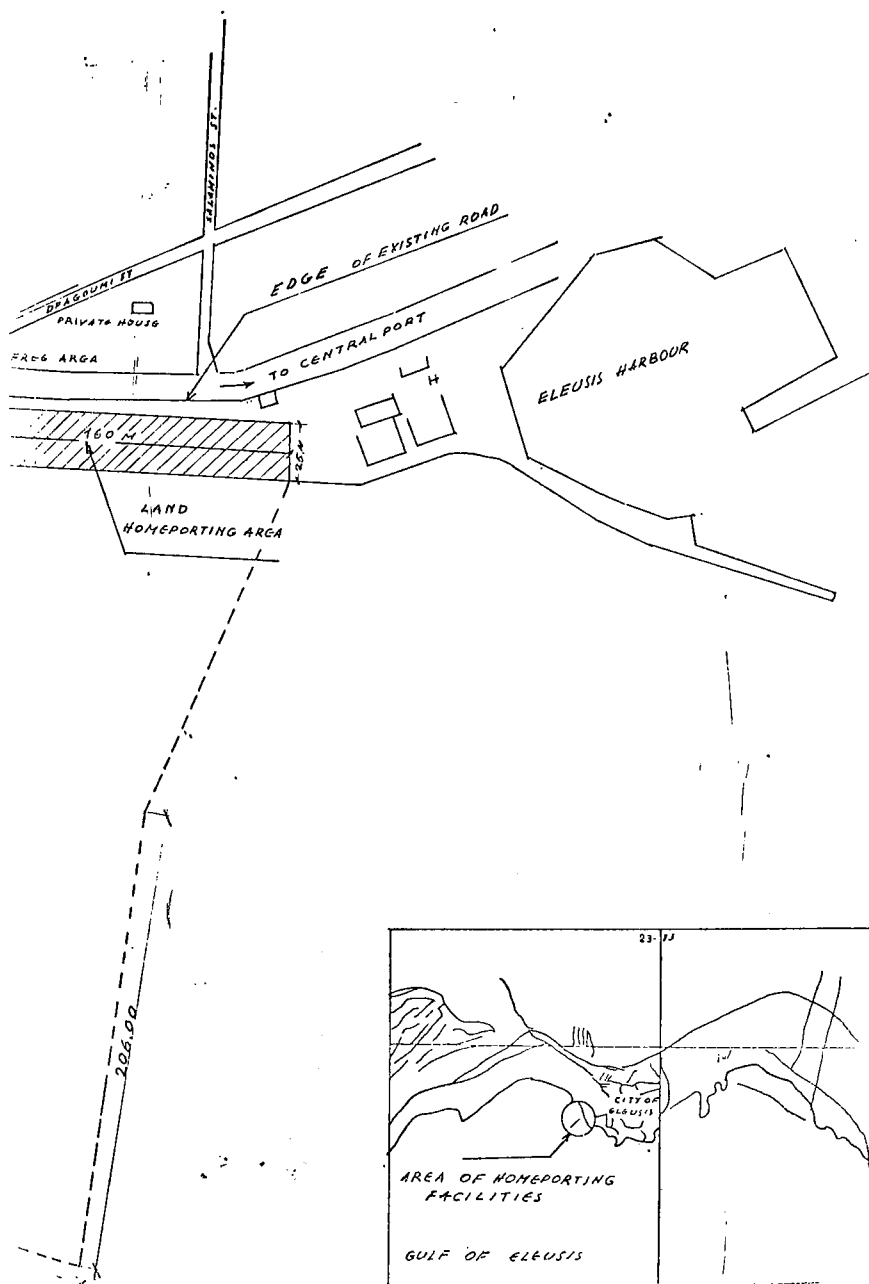
For the Hellenic Navy

For the United States Navy

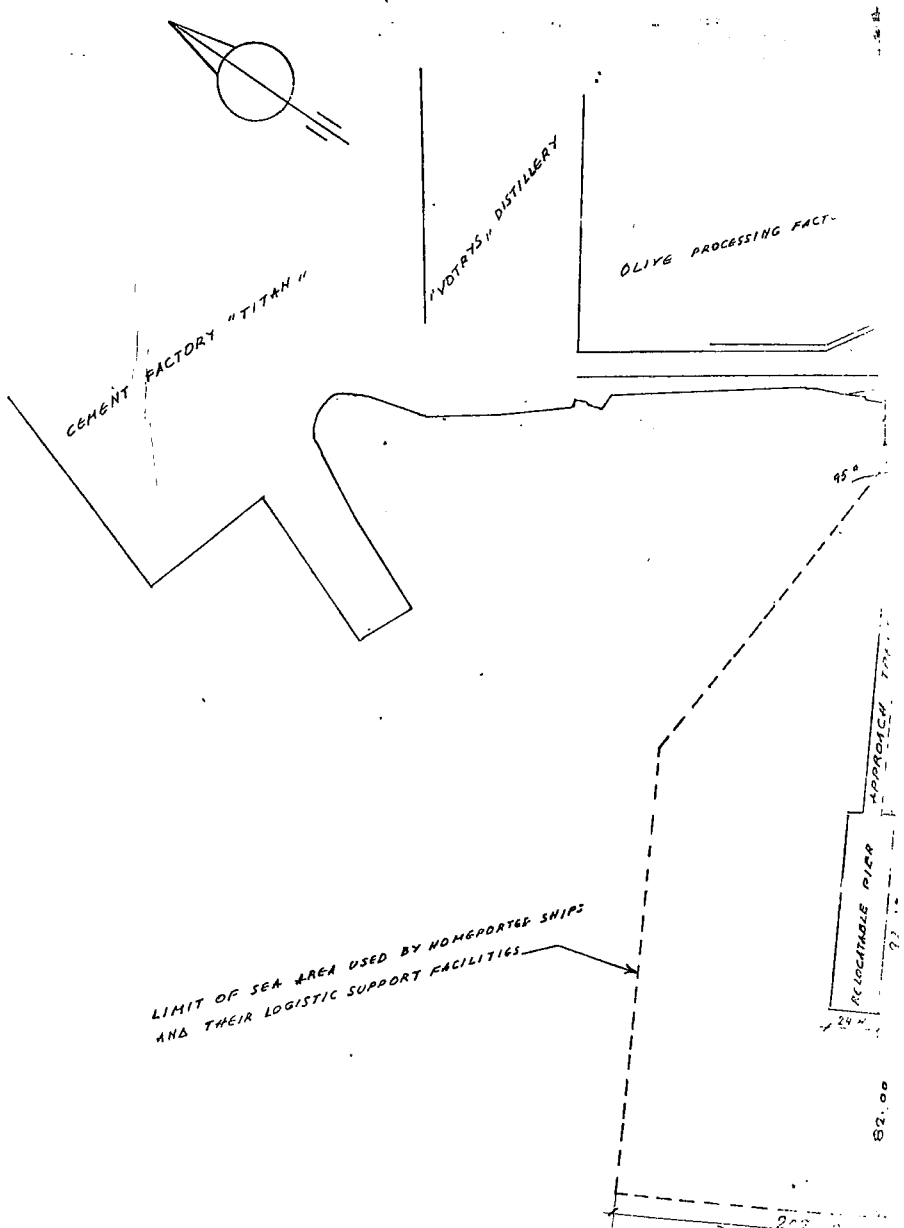
NIKOLAOS ANDRONOPOULOS
Commodore, Hellenic Navy

C. E. LANDIS
Captain, U.S. Navy

PORTING FACILITIES



MAP SHOWING AREA
IN GULF OF



ADEQUACY OF ELEVSIS AS BERTHING LOCATION

Mr. PATTEN. How would you characterize Elevisis as a fleet landing and hospital ship location compared to Piraeus or one of the other locations which we attempted to obtain?

Admiral GADDIS. Obviously, Mr. Patten, the Elevisis area is some 6 to 8 miles farther from the center of Athens than Piraeus or Hercules, which you referred to.

Mr. PATTEN. Not 15?

Admiral GADDIS. It is a total of 15 as compared to about 6 or 8. Most of our dependents will live in the north and west of Athens, which simplifies their commuting to Elevisis.

HOUSING LOCATIONS

Mr. NICHOLAS. Where do most dependents live now?

Admiral GADDIS. About a 50-50 split, 50 percent live in the east and southeast area adjacent to where the air force lives; 50 percent live north of Athens, which is between the center of Athens and the communications facility and where the school is.

Mr. NICHOLAS. You are saying when 50 percent will live on the western side this is something which you expect to happen but it has not happened yet?

Admiral GADDIS. North to northwest Athens. Straight west of the center of town is really not a good housing area.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Is there existing housing in the north to northwest area?

Admiral GADDIS. The best housing in Athens right now is to the east and southeast, with some good housing north of town. There is considerable building anticipated to the northwest of the center of town.

Mr. DAVIS. Admiral, is the housing situation in Athens pretty good without that?

Admiral GADDIS. All of our people who live there now rent on the economy. They live in the midst of the Greek community. As I said, they pay an average of \$135 a month plus utilities, which I think you will agree is a pretty good price. Obviously they don't have every convenience that you have in the average house in Washington, but they are pleased with what they have.

RELATIONS WITH ATHENIANS

They enjoy what they have and, strangely enough, one of their principal enjoyments is the fact that they are associating with and living with and rubbing elbows with the real people of Greece. A number of tests of how this is working out have been made and all have shown glowing reports of good relations.

Mr. DAVIS. I really had a couple of thoughts in mind. One, if we are not going to be creating friction as "loose-spending Americans" with the local population because we can afford to pay rents that they cannot afford to pay and we are forcing them out of the housing.

Admiral GADDIS. We have been quite careful in this regard, Mr. Davis, because this is a real danger. Also, there are others which we are very carefully watching. I would note that the number of incidents.

such as auto accidents, fights on the street, this sort of thing, has certainly increased no more than the population has increased, Although they have increased in numbers, they have increased less in percentage compared to population.

We have a special intercultural relations team in Athens that are giving language classes, classes in Greek history, customs, and so forth, to our people to help them to understand the Greeks and help the Greeks understand us. This, I think, has been one of the major factors in what I consider a fairly successful operation to date, and obviously we have to take additional care when we increase the size of the community. We have planned fully to do so.

Mr. DAVIS. There is no Greek housing program specifically for rental to Americans?

Admiral GADDIS. We have a housing referral office which we operate jointly with the Air Force in Athens. It has placed all of our people to date and has a waiting list of 700 units with the statement of the people there that this can be expanded at any time, that there is a housing boom in the greater Athens area and adequate housing will be available for phase 2.

PIER AND FACILITIES AT ELEVSIS

Mr. PATTEN. What about the fleet landing and berthing area and the hospital ship location as compared to Piraeus?

Admiral GADDIS. The hospital ship and the destroyers will all be berthed at the destroyer pier at Elevisis. Everything I said about Elevisis applies to that group. The fleet landing will be, as you see there on the left. [Pointing to Megara.]

Mr. NICHOLAS. Are you discussing the Elevisis fleet landing for destroyers?

Admiral GADDIS. The destroyer pier is for basically the six destroyers and the hospital ship. When those six destroyers are not there, other fleet destroyers will berth there.

We have mooring buoys, off the end of the pier for additional ships that will stay there at Elevisis. The carrier landing which we propose is further on past Elevisis, at Megara, some 15 miles farther from the center of Athens. Elevisis is 15 miles from the center of Athens, and Megara is 15 miles west of Elevisis, if you will.

Mr. NICHOLAS. We will come back to the carrier site.

What about recreational facilities here?

Admiral GADDIS. We are contracting for a single-man support compound to be built in the Elevisis area. Our specification is within 5 miles of Elevisis on the bids. We are evaluating bids now. Some seven bids are in, I understand, and would expect to start construction shortly for a recreational compound for single-man support for the ships based at Elevisis.

BERTHING SITE FOR HOSPITAL SHIPS

Mr. NICHOLAS. There is a question about putting the hospital ship at Elevisis as compared to Piraeus; did you answer that?

Admiral GADDIS. The hospital ship, if it goes, will be alongside the destroyer pier at Elevisis.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Is it as desirable a location as Piraeus?

Admiral GADDIS. It provides complete medical support for all the smaller ships which have no doctors assigned individually to each ship, No. 1; and No. 2, it provides hospital referral to both the Air Force and the Navy dispensaries in Athens in support of dependents, and in fact can also take care of outpatients in that area if they are handier to the hospital ship than to the dispensaries.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Would you describe this as largely for support of the dependents? If there were no dependents, would you need a hospital ship?

Admiral GADDIS. It is support for the entire community, sir. More than 10,000 Navy personnel with their dependents, and other eligible beneficiaries in the Athens area, such as Air Force personnel.

Mr. NICHOLAS. I have seen the dispensary in Athens and it does not look like the type of thing to handle 10,000.

Admiral GADDIS. That is exactly the point.

Mr. NICHOLAS. It will take most of the workload?

Admiral GADDIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Including Dependents?

Admiral GADDIS. Yes, sir.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Mr. PATTEN. How about recreational facilities?

Admiral GADDIS. The single-man support compound, which we intend to build in the Elefsis area, will provide an EM club, hobby shops, this sort of thing, at an annual rental cost of some \$244,000 per year.

Of course, there are some Air Force facilities for those east of Athens, at the airport southeast. No other major recreational facilities are planned at this time until the carrier comes. There will be some ballfields and a service club associated with the fleet landing at Megara.

LOCATION OF HOSPITAL SHIP

Mr. NICHOLAS. Speaking about Elefsis compared to Piraeus, one of the other locations you looked at, is it satisfactory and as close from the standpoint of commuting distance to your center of population?

Admiral GADDIS. On the basis that the hospital ship takes care of both uniformed personnel and dependents and provides a referral service to the dispensary, we would prefer that the hospital ship be colocated with the destroyers at Pireaus or Phaleron.

Mr. NICHOLAS. If you put them all at Phaleron or Piraeus?

Admiral GADDIS. Were all the ships together at Phaleron or Piraeus that would be fine to have the hospital ships.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Would that be all right from the standpoint of dependent support or not?

Admiral GADDIS. I would say it is about the same. It might be 5 to 8 miles closer on the average.

Mr. NICHOLAS. In Piraeus?

Admiral GADDIS. In Piraeus as compared to Elefsis.

ELEVSI AREA

Mr. PATTEN. What is the general nature of the area around the airfield at Elefsis as compared to Piraeus? You and everybody else said the growth for the tourists and everything is southeast, and that northwest business is something yet to come.

Admiral GADDIS. Yes; Elefsis Airfield does not have major housing or civilian population surrounding it as does the Air Force airport southeast of Athens.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Would it be fair to characterize it as a heavy industrial area as opposed to say Phaleron Bay or Piraeus which are both quite pleasant?

Admiral GADDIS. Elefsis City is a small town with a cement plant, a little bit of shipbuilding, some transportation companies, this sort of thing.

Mr. NICHOLAS. There are two shipyards in that general area.

Admiral GADDIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. PATTEN. Aren't there other undesirable features of that area?

Admiral GADDIS. The major undesirable feature is the existence of the cement plant within a couple of miles of the pier. This has been cited as objectionable. The destroyers at the mooring base just off where the pier is being built have not found it a major problem. Frankly it is not as bad as the coal piers at Norfolk when I was stationed there.

Mr. PATTEN. I happen to have seen that cement plant.

Admiral GADDIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. PATTEN. We have got a few in our district. Believe me if you live around them you will know about them.

Admiral GADDIS. Yes, sir, I have one in my hometown, too.

Mr. PATTEN. I didn't think that was the whole story about why the tourists were going in other directions.

Admiral GADDIS. The major thing that draws, shall we say, the money and tourism to southeast Athens is that with the exception of the Acropolis, all of the interesting sights are in that direction. You head down to the Temple of Diana, you go over to the Aegean coast.

Mr. PATTEN. There is more than that to it. We were swimming there in February. I think the waterfront facilities, boating, and the chance to take cruises and all would cause the tourists to be more southeast as compared to going west.

Admiral GADDIS. The commercial shoreline starting at Piraeus and extending to the west and the northwest essentially deletes all possibility of tourism involved in that direction. Phaleron Bay is the first place that you could have any tourism-type accommodations, and then on down the coast to the southeast.

LOCATION OF EXISTING HOUSING

Mr. PATTEN. What is the housing situation in the proposed carrier and fleet landing site at Megara? What is the present housing compared to that near the airport at Glyfada or north of Athens. Some one ought to show us this with the pointer.

Admiral GADDIS. The best housing now is southeast of Athens toward the airport east of the center of Athens out near the country

club and north of the center of Athens. There is new housing being built northwest of the city center toward where we see the proposed school, commissary, and exchange would go, but there is not much good housing there now.

Mr. PATTEN. You are talking about new housing. You haven't talked about what everyone told me when I was there, that there was existing housing available. The housing situation in the area is not tight. I realize you are drawing a distinction between the way our people like to live and the way many a Greek was raised, and there is some distinction on that. Greece has had 250,000 men go up to Germany to seek work. They have had people going to other countries, so that there has been an exodus. I was told there are a large number of vacancies in what was the old city.

Admiral GADDIS. Our 1,250 dependents who are there now are all, on the average, quite satisfied with the housing that they have been able to find.

Mr. PATTEN. I saw that new construction. In fact you get the whole feeling, as compared to other places, that Athens is enjoying a boom.

Admiral GADDIS. I believe so.

COMMUTING TIMES

Mr. PATTEN. You talk about how long it takes to go up there. I want to tell you every time we got in a car we were bumper to bumper around that port area.

Admiral GADDIS. Between the port area Piraeus, Phaleron, and the center of Athens, it is solid traffic all day every day.

Mr. PATTEN. That is where you would like to have a helicopter.

Admiral GADDIS. Yes, sir. The best commuting is if you can locate north of the center of town, you have pretty good roads and a little less traffic.

Mr. PATTEN. What does it take to drive from either Glyfada or Ekali to Elefsis or Megara? Provide details for the record on commutation times during rush hour and normal traffic.

Admiral GADDIS. To Elefsis from Glyfada is about an hour, depending on traffic. From Ekali it is about three-quarters of an hour. That is to Elefsis. Add an additional 20 to 30 minutes to go from Elefsis to Megara.

Mr. PATTEN. Provide details for the record on commutation times during rush hour and normal traffic.

[The information follows:]

The following chart depicts driving times from Glyfada and Ekali to Elefsis and Megara under normal driving conditions and under "rush-hour" conditions:

[In minutes]

	Elefsis		Megara	
	Normal	Rush hour	Normal	Rush hour
Glyfada.....	45	60	65	80
Ekali.....	35	50	50	70

COSTS OF HOMEPORTING

Mr. PATTEN. Are we paying more as a result of the Navy's failure to obtain more satisfactory locations for its fleet berthing and mooring, and as a result of restrictions with regard to rental versus construction of facilities and to the use of airfield facilities?

Admiral GADDIS. Just in general, No; we are not paying more. In fact, I think we have the least cost solution almost without exception.

Mr. PATTEN. Are the costs which you now anticipate due to homeporting higher or lower than costs which were quoted by the Navy last year when taken on a comparative basis?

Admiral PATTEN. As I noted in my opening statement, we are well within the costs we cited last year.

Mr. PATTEN. One-time costs, I heard, were \$19 million. Now you are saying, if I remember right, \$14 million.

Admiral GADDIS. Our limiting numbers are \$14.4 one time and \$13.4 annually.

Mr. PATTEN. There was a figure of \$19 million. Then we heard \$17 million and \$14 million. It is not \$19 million?

Admiral GADDIS. No, sir. One-time cost is less than the \$14.4 million we promised, and the annual costs are less than \$13.4 million we promised.

Mr. PATTEN. What part of the one-time return costs are related to facilities? You can provide the details.

[The information follows:]

The one-time costs related to facilities will approximate \$2.6 million, including airfield facilities.

CONTROL OF COSTS

Mr. PATTEN. What steps does the Navy intend to take to prevent the costs of homeporting from expanding as desires for further amenities and additional facilities develop?

Admiral GADDIS. As I said in my statement, we would accept any additional requirements grudgingly. This means that we have a program which we consider complete as of phase II. It has all been laid on the record, no secrets. We now have no intention of building anything more than that. Obviously, there could be small additions that might be required. For instance, the Ambassador says, "You gentlemen must build a chapel," we would negotiate. We have not built a chapel. We don't intend to build a chapel.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Do you intend to stay, on a comparable basis, within the cost figures which the Navy has set forth in terms of one-time costs and annual recurring costs, and within the facilities costs?

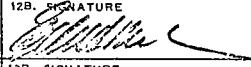
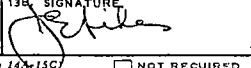
Admiral GADDIS. Yes, sir, we absolutely will stay within those costs, and if by any stretch of the imagination we exceed them by 1 cent, we will report to every committee concerned on the Hill, before we do it.

INTERSERVICE SUPPORT AGREEMENT

Mr. PATTEN. Do you intend not to live up to your interservice support agreement with the Air Force with regard to the additional facilities which the Navy will provide? Provide this agreement for the record.

[The information follows:]

**INTERSERVICE SUPPORT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE U.S. NAVY AND U.S. AIR
FORCE INCIDENT TO HOMEPORTING IN ATHENS**

SUPPORT AGREEMENT		1. EFFECTIVE DATE 2245	2. TERMINATION DATE 7245	3. AGREEMENT NUMBER AO-PR5687-0073	4. AGC SUBGROUP 4Q1
5. AGREEMENT NUMBER SUPERSEDED BY THIS AGREEMENT None			6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF SUPPLYING ACTIVITY HQ USAFE APO NEW YORK 09633		6A. M/C CODE 043
7A. NAME AND ADDRESS OF RECEIVING ACTIVITY CINCUSNAVEUR FPO NEW YORK 09510			7B. RECEIVING ACTIVITY ADDRESS CODE N00061		
8. EST YEARLY VALUES OF SUPPORT TO BE PROVIDED			9. CATEGORIES OF SUPPORT (Indicate codes from column)		
A. REIMB	B. NON-REIMB	C. TOTAL	OTHER Attache		
10. FUNDING AND REIMBURSEMENT ARRANGEMENT (Use blank sheet(s) of paper if additional space is necessary) The USAF 7206 Spt Gp will bill the US Navy Fleet Support Office, Athens, FPO monthly on AF 1080 for reimbursable costs incurred in providing services to the USN as specified in Item 9. Direct cite of USN funds is authorized only as may be specifically agreed to between FSO and the 7206 Spt Gp.					
11. SPECIFIC PROVISIONS (Use blank sheet(s) of paper if additional space is necessary) This Support Agreement is negotiated in accordance with LSD 22-157-70 dated 5 October 1970 and AFM 67-5/DSAM 4140.4/NAVSUP Pub 5007 dated Jan 1971. This agreement is negotiated for the support of USN Forward Deployment Program and includes specified support to all USN personnel and dependents ordered to/located in the Athens area incident to the establishment of the US Navy Fleet Support Office, the forward deployment of CTF-60, the forward deployment of a destroyer squadron and an aircraft carrier with embarked air wing".					
B. The CO., FSO Athens, is the designated representative of CINCUSNAVEUR in					
12A. TYPED NAME, POSITION TITLE OF LOCAL OFFICIAL FOR SUPPLIER ELMO A. MARSH, DAFC Chief, Resources Management Division Log Plans & Programs, DCS/Logistics			12B. SIGNATURE 		12C. DATE 1 Sep 1972
13A. TYPED NAME, POSITION TITLE OF LOCAL OFFICIAL FOR RECEIVER LCDR J.E. SIKES, SC, USN			13B. SIGNATURE 		13C. DATE 22 Sep 1972
14. APPROVAL AUTHORITY IS: <input type="checkbox"/> REQUIRED (If required, complete Items 14A-15C) <input type="checkbox"/> NOT REQUIRED					
14A. NAME, POSITION TITLE FOR SUPPLIER			14B. SIGNATURE		14C. DATE
15A. NAME, POSITION TITLE FOR RECEIVER			15B. SIGNATURE		15C. DATE
16. ANNUAL REVIEW AND/OR MINOR MODIFICATION					
A. DATE OF REVIEW			C. SIGNATURE FOR SUPPLIER		
B. NATURE OF MODIFICATION			D. SIGNATURE FOR RECEIVER		
A. DATE OF REVIEW			C. SIGNATURE FOR SUPPLIER		
B. NATURE OF MODIFICATION			D. SIGNATURE FOR RECEIVER		
A. DATE OF REVIEW			C. SIGNATURE FOR SUPPLIER		
B. NATURE OF MODIFICATION			D. SIGNATURE FOR RECEIVER		
A. DATE OF REVIEW			C. SIGNATURE FOR SUPPLIER		
B. NATURE OF MODIFICATION			D. SIGNATURE FOR RECEIVER		

Categories of support to be provided: Put the code letter for each category which is applicable to this agreement in one of the small blocks under Item 9 on the reverse side.

SUPPLY SUPPORT OR MAINTENANCE SUPPORT	LOGISTIC SERVICE SUPPORT (OTHER THAN MAINTENANCE)
A. Aircraft, aircraft equipment, and components.	P. Custodial
B. Ammunition, ordnance equipment, and components.	Q. Purchasing and services.
C. Clothing and textiles.	R. Fire or police protection.
D. Communication equipment, and components.	S. Housing or lodging.
E. Vehicles, vehicular equipment, construction equipment, material handling equipment, firefighting equipment, and components.	T. Laundry or dry cleaning.
F. Electrical and electronic equipment, and components.	U. Medical or dental.
G. General supplies.	V. Messing.
H. Medical and dental equipment, and components.	W. Storage or warehousing.
I. Parachute repacking.	X. Transportation.
J. Missiles, missile equipment, and components.	Y. Utilities.
K. Photographic equipment, and components.	Z. Mortuary services.
L. Petroleum products and chemicals.	Administrative:
M. Railroad equipment, ships, and components.	Finance and accounting services.
N. Subsistence supplies.	Computer and data processing services.
O. Explosive ordnance disposal.	Military/civilian personnel services.
	Legal services.
	Mail pickup and delivery.

(continuation of box 11B on page 1014)

coordinating requirements with the designated USAF representative. Inability to reach mutual agreement on specific methods/levels of support, or reimbursement therefor, by designated USN/USAF representatives, will be referred to higher authority for resolution.

c. It is agreed that USN will bear all facility, equipment, manpower, and all other costs associated with the Commander, Task Force 60, destroyer squadron and the total forward deployment program. No requirements identified in this agreement or subsequently determined for any facet of USN homeporting, will obligate expenditure of appropriated USAF funds or resources. When berthing and airfield costs become known, they will be borne by the USN and will be inserted into this support agreement as appropriate.

d. This agreement will supersede all previous forward deployment support agreements for phase I ALFA and Fleet Support Office.

e. To insure that USAF facilities are not oversaturated, CINCUSNAVEUR agrees that adequate support capability will be developed prior to authorizing arrival of military personnel and their dependents in the Athens area. Close coordination must be maintained between U.S. Navy and USAF elements in Athens to assure adequate support facilities exist prior to the arrival of dependents associated with each phase.

f. Navy and Air Force are agreed to defer acquisition or expansion of existing clubs and recreational facilities only until such time as location of destroyer squadron pier, berthing, or anchorage facilities is known. In the interim, the Air Force agrees to permit the use of its clubs and recreation facilities by authorized personnel. Navy agrees to relieve these pressures as soon as possible by providing additional facilities, or expanding existing facilities, as soon as destroyer pier, berthing, or anchorage location has been identified.

(j) It is agreed that Air Force will, as an interim measure, increase commissary and base exchange availability by extending hours of operation of these facilities or by taking other emergency measures so as to provide continued support to authorized personnel. Navy agrees to pay costs of additional manpower and facilities associated with these interim and emergency measures. These measures will remain in effect pending preparation of expanded and adequate com-

missary and exchange facilities to be provided by the U.S. Navy in an expeditious manner.

(k) This agreement shall be reviewed and updated annually and may be reviewed on other occasions at the request of either party. Amendments will be by mutual written consent.

INDEX OF FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY

1. Staff Judge Advocate.
2. Medical and dental.
3. Redistribution and marketing.
4. Red Cross.
5. European exchange system.
6. USN use of Athenai Airport.
7. Commissary.
8. Postal Service.
9. Airlift support.
10. Aircraft maintenance.
11. Comptroller services.
12. Motor vehicle operations and maintenance.
13. Water terminal support.
14. Traffic management.
15. Law enforcement.
16. NCO/officer open mess.
17. Communications.
18. Administrative support.
19. Procurement.
20. Housing Referral Office.
21. Supplies and equipment.
22. Dependent school.
23. Civil engineering.
24. Civilian personnel administration.
25. Recreation facility support.
26. Data automation.
27. Information.
28. Chaplain.
29. Education.
30. Manpower.
- Appendix 1.
- Appendix 2.
- Appendix 3.

Support function	Host will—	Tenant will—
Staff Judge Advocate: 1. Legal assistance. 2. Claims service. 3. Foreign criminal jurisdiction. 4. Military justice. 5. Legal advice to naval commanders.	(a) Provide foreign criminal jurisdiction, foreign claims and legal support to the country representative. (b) Contract for legal support, citing USN funds, when legal service is beyond host or tenant capability.	(a) Establish, as part of the Fleet Support Office, a Staff Judge Advocate office and provide the in-house legal support, to include legal assistance, personnel (PT) claims, military justice, and legal advice to naval commanders. (b) Augment the 7206th Support Group Legal Office with Navy Judge Advocate and support personnel. This is estimated to include up to 2 USN JAG officers (lieutenant) but may require additional JAG officers of the same grade. These officers will be assigned to FSO Athens but will be physically located at and work for the 7206th Support Group as temporary duty assignments. Navy JAGC officer support to be increased dependent upon on-scene experience indicating a Navy generated increase or decrease in legal service requirements at the 7206th Support Group. 1 local national and 2 U.S. civilian clerical personnel will be assigned to the 7206th Support Group and will be funded by the Navy. The method of assignments of JAGC officer support is to be reviewed after a 1-year trial period with a view towards establishing a fixed number of officers to be assigned to the 7206th Support Group for assistance in handling Navy generated increase in legal service requirements. (c) Provide additional office space if existing Air Force facilities prove inadequate. (d) Provide equipment for personnel mentioned in para b above.
Medical and Dental Service-----	(a) Provide inpatient medical care through Phase 1B for authorized personnel and their dependents within capability of the host. (b) Arrange for aeromedical evacuation support. (c) Provide veterinary services for inspection of food prior to acceptance, plus sanitary inspection of community food service areas. Also provide surveillance and control of zoonotic disease and other directly related epidemiological functions. (d) In other areas of medical/dental services host will assist the tenant within available capabilities and resources.	(a) Provide supplemental manning to support the increased workload as determined by host. (b) Inform the host of aeromedical evacuation requirements. Augment host aeromedical evacuation liaison activity, if required. (c) Provide for integral and public health functions and environmental sanitation. (d) To support phase 1B, USN recognizes and accepts the responsibility to establish, man and equip a medical/dental facility with the capability of supporting the equivalent of the DOD personnel/dependent population increase in the Athens area generated as a result of USN forward deployment. (e) Provide USN medical augmentation personnel to support inpatient care: 4 officers. 12 enlisted men. 1 U.S. civilian. 1 L.W.R. civilian. (f) Provide for integral and public health functions and environmental sanitation.

Support function	Host will—	Tenant will—
		(g) In consideration of the necessary but unprogramed increase in the medical services associated with the interim inpatient care provided by the Air Force, the Navy will reimburse for support/services/supplies received, which is estimated to be \$2,000 monthly.
		(h) Will provide necessary fund citations for use in the aeromedical evacuation of Navy/dependent patients and their attendants.
Redistribution and marketing (R. & M.).	1. Provide R. & M. service as required..	1. Lease, secure and maintain a suitable storage area for Navy privately owned vehicles which have been turned-in to R. & M. for disposal. 2. Fund for 1 LWR who will be assigned to the base R. & M. function. 3. Deliver property to R. & M. activity with accompanying documentation in accordance with DOD and USAF directives.
American Red Cross.....	No requirements.....	Provide and equip an office suitable for use by 2 U.S. civilian American Red Cross personnel to be located with the FSU complex.
Exchange Service.....	(a) Phase 1B: (1) Provide full range of exchange service for USN personnel. (2) Establish and operate a food-land as soon as feasible after the arrival of dependents at a location to be determined based on concentration of USN population. (b) Phase II: (1) Provide full range of exchange services for USN personnel. (2) Operate additional exchange facilities in spaces leased by USN in a location to be determined based on projected concentration of USN population.	(a) Phase 1B: (1) Provide host/EES with a minimum of 90 days notice prior to arrival of phase 1B dependents. (2) Lease and provide for maintenance, repair and operation service contracts for a designated facility for the food-land store. (3) Comply with EES regulations on use of exchange services. (4) Comply with USAFE regulation 147-4 on ration card issue (tobacco and liquors are rationed). (b) Phase II: (1) Lease facilities with space for 30,000 ft ² of retail space and 40,000 ft ² of storage space for expansion of exchange facilities in a location to be determined based on projected USN population. (2) Provide for maintenance repair and operations service contracts and utilities costs for leased facilities in para (1) above. (3) Lease facilities with 8,000 ft ² of space for amusement/recreation center when location of permanent ship's berthing facilities is determined. (4) Comply with EES regulations on use of exchange services. (5) Comply with USAFE regulation 147-4 on ration card issue.
Navy aircraft use of Athenai Airport..	Provide ramp space for tenant aircraft to extent possible on PPR basis only.	(a) Inform host unit of support requirement and accurate forecast. (b) Evacuate ramp upon notification by host. (c) Investigate with host, when appropriate, feasibility of U.S. Navy obtaining other ramp space.

SUPPORT FUNCTION—COMMISSARY SPACE REQUIREMENT

1. PHASE 1A AND 1B BRANCH COMMISSARY STORE REQUIREMENTS CONSIST OF 21,600
SQUARE FEET OF SPACE

[In square feet]

Description	Current	Phase 1A/B (increase)
Nonperishable warehouse.....	32,000	15,000
Perishable warehouse freeze.....	14,700	6,000
Perishable warehouse chill.....	1,200	600
Retail.....	8,500	
Back-up storage.....	5,400	
Total.....	61,800	21,600

U.S. Navy will provide 4 each 40 feet dry vans for backup storage.

2. Phase 2 branch commissary store requirements consist of 24,000 square feet of space. This requirement is identified as follows:

	<i>Square feet</i>
Non-perishable warehouse	10,000
Perishable warehouse freeze.....	4,800
Perishable warehouse chill.....	600
Retail	9,000
Total	24,400
Cumulative total.....	46,000

¹ 300 cm.

The commissary annex will be available for use prior to implementation of phase II of the forward deployment program.

Host will:

(a) Provide full range of commissary services for USN military and authorized civilians.

(b) Operate and administer commissary annex in facility provided by U.S. Navy.

(c) Provide, install, and maintain retail store and warehouse equipment except as pertains to provision of additive support vehicles identified as tenant responsibilities.

Tenant will:

(a) Advise host of authorized personnel strengths that are eligible for commissary support.

(b) Provide host with appropriate funding required to acquire additive space required in support of phase 1A and B. Total additional requirements are shown in paragraph 1 above.

(c) Obtain through lease or lease build contract a facility for use by the host as a commissary annex. Size of commissary annex is reflected in paragraph 2 above and are required prior to phase II implementation.

(d) Provide two truck tractors with drivers to shuttle retail backup vans between warehouse and commissary store.

(e) Provide host with the following additional manpower spaces as follows:

(1) Phase 1B. 5 U.S. civilian spaces, and 15 LWR spaces.

(2) Phase II (increase), 12 LWR spaces.

(3) Total manpower spaces: 5 U.S. civilian spaces, and 27 LWR spaces.

Support function	Host will—	Tenant will—
Postal Service.....	(a) Receive incoming USN mail from commercial carriers at USAF air mail terminal. (Host will not provide any support that required additional vehicles, manpower or facility space.)	<p>(a) Establish a fully operational Navy post office which will include all related equipment, supplies and personnel required to support the Navy homeporting requirements.</p> <p>(b) Operate the US NAF Naples Navy post office detachment Athens at Athenai Airport when required for the receipt and dispatch of Navy mail destined to or received from ships at sea.</p> <p>(c) Tender outgoing mail directly to the carrier involved. Incoming mail from commercial carriers will be received directly via AMT. Navy will pick up this mail from the AMT as it is received from scheduled carriers. ATM personnel will not be required to process this mail.</p> <p>(d) The Navy Post Office will be fully operational prior to implementation of phase 1B.</p>

AIRLIFT SUPPORT

USN will receive MAC airlift support in accordance with DOD directives and related regulations.

Additional storage space or terminal facilities required in support of MAC as a result of USN homeporting will be provided by the host and funded by Navy O. & M.N. funds. [Reference Civil Engineering Functions.]

Support function	Host will—	Tenant will—
Aircraft maintenance.....	Provide transient maintenance for increased MAC sorties required to support USN requirements.	Fund for 1 LWR employee to work in host transient maintenance function.
Comptroller services: Military pay.....	Provide no support.....	<p>1. Provide all normal disbursing services, including payment of claims, to ashore USN personnel.</p> <p>2. Disburse emergency evacuation payments to USN members and dependents in accordance with contingency plans.</p>
Paying and collecting.....	Provide sale of U.S. savings bonds for all U.S. civilian employees.	<p>1. Obtain authority and establish a military banking facility (MBF) as/if required.</p> <p>2. Provide for distribution of civilian paychecks prepared by USAF.</p> <p>3. Obtain authority from the American Embassy Disbursing Officer, for purchasing drachmae from the Bank of Greece.</p>
Civilian pay.....	<p>1. Provide civilian pay service to U.S. civilian employees and local wage rate employees of tenant.</p> <p>2. Provide pay services to USDESEA personnel.</p>	<p>1. Provide time card information and other data required by USAF for computing pay entitlement of all civilian employees working full time in USN facilities.</p> <p>2. Assign 1 civilian employee to work in Host Comptroller Finance Office for every 100 U.S. civilian GS accounts and assign 1 civilian payroll clerk for every 70 USDESEA teacher accounts.</p>
Travel.....	Provide travel voucher processing for U.S. civilian employees of USDESEA.	
Accounting services: (a) Commercial. (b) Materiel. (c) Accounts control.....	<p>1. Provide no direct accounts control services to USN.</p> <p>2. Assign RCCC and organization code for drawing supplies on reimbursable basis.</p>	<p>1. Pay commercial billings for USN contracted or leased services and facilities.</p> <p>2. Assign four local wage rate employees to work in host Comptroller accounting office to satisfy increased USAF workload generated by overall USN forward deployment requirements.</p>

Support function	Host will—	Tenant will—
Budget.....	Include tenant's requirements in the base budget as reimbursable support. Monitor the expenditure of the reimbursement program against funds received. On a pro-rated basis identify and price-out those supplies expended by each host base activity in support of USN and bill the appropriate USN RCCC for these costs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide host with sufficient data for normal budget identification and submission. 2. Assign one U.S. civilian GS to host budget function. 3. Budget and fund for USN requirements.
Motor vehicles operations and maintenance (motor vehicle authorizations, spare parts, supplies and related supply items are reflected under Supply Support function).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) For those USN vehicles on permanent dispatch and under the operational control of the 7206th Support Group, expand the P.A. & E. contract to support these vehicles. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concept: The USN provide its own vehicles, construction equipment and contracts for any associated services. Provide host, from USN resources, vehicles identified in supplies and equipment function. 2. Provide own motor pool dispatch system. 3. Be responsible for providing a parking area for its vehicular equipment. 4. Provide vehicle maintenance through own contract procurement. 5. Contract for bus service as required, to supplement USN organic capability. 6. Reimburse host for that portion of the P.A. & E. contract cost associated with USN vehicles under operational control of host.
Water terminal support.....	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide automatic data processing support for U.S. Navy cargo management. 2. Provide for (via existing USAF/ATTU/ISA) full cargo terminal services in the marine port of Piraeus. 3. Provide for (via USAF/ATTU/ISA) daily on hand report to FSO within normal working hours. 4. Provide for (via USAF/ATTU/ISA) processing of water bills by ATTU. 5. Provide for (via USAF/ATTU/ISA) ATTU to act as single point of contact for the order of all tugs, barges, cranes, etc., required by ships in the port of Piraeus except those tugs required for berthing ships, water barges, garbage and recreational craft. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reimburse host for automatic data processing services for USN cargo management. 2. Fund for salaries and administrative overhead of 6 LWR as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Two checkers. (2) One forklift operator. (3) One customs clerk. (4) One pier operations coordinator. (5) One accounting clerk. <p>(Note: Civilian pay and administrative services for LWR personnel assigned to USATTU is U.S. Embassy responsibilities).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Provide or erect approximately 3,700 ft² of warehouse space in present ATTU area. 4. Assume responsibility for drayage of USN cargo from ATTU to the USN storage facility and vice versa. 5. Insure all USN cargo handling in the port of Piraeus is in accordance with Milstamp regulations. 6. Insure that all USN retrograde cargo is packed and marked as required by current DOD Milstandard and U.S. Coast Guard regulations. 7. Serve as the single point of contact for ATTU in controlling the movement of USN cargo between airhead, military dock, ships and USN shore installations. 8. Insure maximum palletization and containerization possible from CONUS. 9. Provide liaison transportation personnel to the USATTU. (Normally 1 military coordinator (E-7), 1 military sorter (E-6). 10. Provide 1 portable loading ramp to ATTU. Estimated cost \$4,000. 11. Augment existing radio communications, as required, to insure expeditious movement of cargo between airhead, military dock, ships and USN shore installations.

Support function	Host will—	Tenant will—
Traffic management.....	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide personal property services and arrange for travel of Navy personnel and their dependents to include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Personal property counselling on entitlements, mode and carrier selection, and quality control of carriers service. (b) Control of inbound/outbound personal property shipments, including unaccompanied baggage. (c) PCS/TDY passenger support for both commercial and military modes to include mode selection. (d) Processing of inbound/outbound private automobile shipments. (e) Provide customs support and control for Navy personnel. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lease approximately 4,000 ft. at an off base location in the vicinity of Athenai Airport to accommodate a consolidated/expanded TMO function. 2. Fund for hire of the following LWR/ U.S. civilian personnel to support expanded TMO operation: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 CS personal property/passenger travel supervisor. 3 GS personal property counsellors. 2 LWR quality control clerks. 1 U.S. civilian clerk in supervisor's office. 1 LWR clerk in personal property Section. 1 LWR clerk in passenger section. 1 LWR customs liaison agent. 1 LWR customs liaison assistant. 3 LWR customs liaison clerks. 3. Provide two $\frac{1}{2}$-ton pickup trucks for use by quality control inspectors. 4. Provide one $\frac{1}{2}$-ton pickup truck for use by customs agents. 5. FSO will be single point of contact to provide liaison with Navy personnel and develop proper procedures and coordinate with USAF customs unit, to insure all PCS Navy personnel are mandatorily required to process through customs immediately on being reassigned and prior to departing PCS. 6. Provide administrative equipment required for expanded TMO function. 7. Assume responsibility for pickup and drayage of Navy cargo received by MAC/commercial terminals. Navy cargo received at MAC terminal will be cleared within 24 hours. 8. Provide the following TDY personnel, not later than August 15 1972, during initial USN influx into the Athens area pending recruitment and training of personnel addresses in paragraph 2 above: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 each transportation supervisor specialist (on board). 2 each transportation personal property specialist. 3 each clerk typists. 9. Provide approximately 15,000 ft. of secure covered storage in Athens area suitable for temporary personal property storage to accommodate peak influx of USN personal property shipments that exceed carrier capability.

Support function	Host will—	Tenant will—
		<p>10. Direct all USN household goods towards surface shipment to and from the Athens area. Except as otherwise specially arranged, normally MAC will not be responsible for transporting or processing USN household goods.</p> <p>11. Move all USN duty assigned dependents and sponsors to and from Athens area via category Z airlift or by same method used by Air Force to move personnel.</p>
LAW ENFORCEMENT:		
<p>1. Pass and registration services..</p> <p>(a) Private gun control.....</p> <p>(b) International driver's license control.</p> <p>(c) Dependent identification cards.</p> <p>(d) Greek alien registration..</p> <p>(e) Vehicle registration.....</p> <p>(f) Military identification cards.</p> <p>(g) Retired identification cards.</p> <p>(h) Fingerprinting</p> <p>(i) POV decal (Navy unique) ..</p> <p>(j) Gas/oil ration cards.....</p> <p>2. Investigations of incidents/accidents.</p>	<p>1. Pass and registration.....</p> <p>(a) Provide tenant assistance in establishing full range of pass and registration services, as listed, to insure compliance with host nation laws and USAFE directives as applicable.</p> <p>2. Investigation of incidents/accidents..</p> <p>(a) Until capability is developed within the FSO:</p> <p>(1) Respond to off-base accidents involving injuries. Also respond to off-base incidents when requested by Greek authorities.</p> <p>(2) Provide technical assistance in investigation of accidents and incidents involving Navy Personnel.</p> <p>(b) When USN accident/incident operational capability is developed, relinquish this functional responsibility to USN/FSO control and adjust manpower augmentation of host consistent with resultant workload and associated equipment.</p> <p>3. Provide physical detention facilities for USN personnel pending civil/military court actions IAW USAF 125-11 with the proviso that facilities at the time are excess to USAFE requirements.</p>	<p>1. Pass and registration.</p> <p>(a) Establish a pass and registration service for USN personnel for all P.R. functions listed on opposite column.</p> <p>(b) Administer private gun control, including registration and secure storage IAW host nation laws and USAFE directives.</p> <p>2. Investigation of incidents/accidents.</p> <p>(a) During initial period of phase 1B, develop capability for accident/incident control and investigation involving USN personnel.</p> <p>(b) Provide 5 USN E-6 general rating personnel and 1 (E-5) administrative clerk, to augment host security police division.</p> <p>(c) Provide for hire of 5 LWR personnel.</p> <p>(d) When advised by competent USAF authority; respond to off base accidents involving injuries to USN personnel respond to all off base incidents involving USN personnel.</p> <p>(e) Reimburse host for initial purchase of equipment.</p> <p>(f) When accident capability is developed and operational, assume total responsibility for this function from USAF. Manpower adjustments will be made consistent with resultant workload.</p> <p>3. Detention facilities:</p> <p>(a) Provide USN detention facility of suitable design if actual experience proves USAF confinement facilities to be inadequate to serve USN requirements.</p>
3. Detention facilities.....		

Support function	Host will—	Tenant will—
		<p>(b) Detention facility adequacy will be evaluated by USN/USAF interested parties at 6 and 12 months anniversaries of implementing dates of phase I-B and annually thereafter. Provide all administration, logistics, and jurisdictional responsibilities for USN personnel incarcerated. Assign prisoner supervisors other than the 5 E-6 Shore Patrol men assigned to 7206 Support Group.</p> <p>(c) Commander, USN/FSB, will insure that USN personnel regardless of parent unit of assignment who are on an administrative hold status pending Greek civil court action are not allowed to leave the country without the explicit approval of the Chief of JUSMAGG.</p>
4. Serious crimes investigation.....	4. No responsibilities.....	4. Serious crimes investigation: (a) Provide through Office of Naval Investigative Service for investigation of reports of serious crimes alleged to involve USN personnel.
5. Abandoned/wrecked USN POV.....	5. No requirements.....	5. Provide secure storage for abandoned or wrecked POV registered by USN personnel.
Officers open mess.....	Provide for tenant's use of the officers open mess facilities within host capabilities.	Comply with USAF regulations and club bylaws of the officers open mess.
NCO open mess.....	Provide for tenant's use of the NCO open mess facilities within host capability.	(a) Comply with USAF regulations and club bylaws of the NCO open mess. (b) Lease and operate a facility for USN operated NCO open mess with an estimated area of 36,600 ft ² , if deemed necessary.
Communications.....	<p>1. Provide over-the-counter message traffic service to FSO Athens as capability permits.</p> <p>2. Provide telephone access to Athenai switchboard with operator access to autovon.</p>	<p>1. Procure and install autovon equipment for USN facilities as required. Lease land lines, including provisions of access to Athenai AB, as required.</p> <p>2. Document requirements via the normal chain of command for referral to DCA for expansion of DCS access to the Athens area if necessitated by USN requirements.</p> <p>3. Identify USN requirements for common user communications at Athenai Airport and request through normal chain of command. Fund for expansion of common user communications facilities required in support of USN forward deployment.</p> <p>4. Compensate USAF to expand base cable plant and telephone exchanges, including assignment of local wage rate employees in USAF communications/telephone facilities, as required.</p> <p>5. Reimburse USAF for communications services provided.</p>
Administrative support.....	Provide no direct administrative support except as otherwise specified in this agreement to USN.	Reimburse USAF for supplies and equipment required for expansion of internal USAF administrative support generated by USN overall requirements. Assign 1 U.S. civilian employee to work in USAF administration offices.

Support function	Host will—	Tenant will—
Housing Referral Office (HRO).....	<p>(a) Act as housing referral area coordinator for the Athens area. Assist the tenant in establishing a Navy operated housing referral office to service a geographical segment of the Athens area. Each housing referral office will provide service for all eligible personnel in its designated sector.</p> <p>(b) Take required action to hire area coordinator/supervisor to commence indoctrination and assist in establishment of the USN operated HRO.</p>	<p>(a) Provide funding for 1 GS rated U.S. civilian as area coordinator/housing supervisor.</p> <p>(b) Establish, equip and man a Navy operated housing referral office as expeditiously as possible. Abide by the policies and procedures of the host area coordinator office.</p> <p>(c) Provide 3 sedans for HRO support. (See supply 8 equipment support function.)</p> <p>(d) Fund for operation and maintenance of above office including office personnel.</p> <p>(e) Provide off base facilities for host operated HRO.</p>
Procurement.....	<p>1. Provide no direct procurement services to USN.</p> <p>2. Satisfy U.S. Air Force increased costs as the result of expanded use of Air Force facilities and services, by U.S. Navy forward deployment personnel and their dependents.</p>	<p>1. Provide procurement services to ashore and afloat USN elements.</p> <p>2. Fund for the following civilian positions, 1 each U.S. civilian. 2 each LWR civilians.</p>
Supplies and equipment:		
1. Supplies and equipment.....	1. Process tenant's requirements in the amount and for which the tenant has budgeted in his forecast of stock funded requirements. Insure that tenant's stock fund budget submissions are incorporated in the overall base stock fund budget submission. Issue supplies on a reimbursable basis. Supply support will conform to pt. 2, vol II, AFM 67-1 as amended	1. Make timely and accurate forecasts of stock funded requirements as and when required by the most. Inform the host any time mission changes will have an upward or downward affect on requirements requirements from the stock fund.
2. Administrative, janitorial and housekeeping supplies, including heating fuel:	2. Provide common items of supply and equipment requested by the tenant or contractor, on a reimbursable basis.	2. Reimburse host for all supplies and equipment issued in support of USN forward deployment program, IAWAFR 172-5.
3. Supply delivery.....		3. Pick up supplies and equipment from USAF Supply points.
4. Storage space.....		4. Provide host with 10,000 SF of additional warehouse space including bins, shelves and admin office area and 2,000 ft ² of fenced outside storage area as/if determined necessary based upon experience.
5. Manpower.....		5. Initially provide for hire of 22 additional LWR employees and 3 U.S. civilian employees. Based upon experience, adjust manpower spaces IAW USAF manning criteria.
6. Operating costs.....		6. Reimburse host for additional equipment and supplies required for host supply operation: (1) Office equipment \$4,900. (2) Supplies and POL \$6,000. (3) Warehouse space \$30,000. (4) Personnel costs \$136,300.
7. Motor vehicles and MME.....	7. Provide vehicle spare parts, supplies, fuels and lubricates to include major vehicle parts available through the AF stock fund supply system on a reimbursable basis. (Note: Major vehicle assemblies provided to USN will be processed IAW USAF DIFM (Due in from maint) as outlined in vol II, pt. 2, AFM 67-1).	7. Motor vehicles and MME: (a) Arrange with a local fuels contractor to provide a separate storage and pumping station at a location convenient to ships berthing area. (b) Task the USN contractor to provide spare parts support for minor maintenance in the form of tax exempt parts (spark plugs, points, oil filters, etc). (c) Reimburse host for spare parts and related supplies required for maintenance and repair of vehicles and MME. (d) Reimburse host for fuels required to operate USN vehicles and MME under the operational control of the 7206 Support Group.

Support function	Host will—	Tenant will—
		(e) Obtain the following listed vehicles and MHE from US Navy resources for permanent dispatch to 7206 Support Group at Athenai Airport, Greece.
		(f) Vehicle, MHE and construction equipment organic to USN will be provided by USN with maintenance and support being provided by contract.
8. Administrative equipment support.	(a) Provide tenant with a listing of initial administrative equipment required for funding purposes. Appendix No. 1 reflects items of equipment that are initially required.	(a) Fund for administrative equipment that is required by the host.
	(b) Identify follow-on equipment requirements as necessary to continue USN forward deployment program support.	(b) USN, in consent with host will validate requirement and provide funds for follow on requisitioning action.
	(c) Requisition additional administrative equipment required for support of 7206 Support Group staff and mission functions through the USAF stock fund.	
Dependent schools:		
1. Phase I-B-----	1. Provide supply and equipment support, through the USN/FSO, to the USDESEA dependent school that will be established for phase I-b.	(a) Provide and fund nonschool unique equipment and supplies.
		(b) Provide schoolbus service as required to support USN generated dependent school (see par. 6 under support function—Motor Vehicle Operation and Maintenance).
2. Phase II-----	(a) Provide supply and equipment support through the USN/FSO to the USDESEA operated dependent school.	(a) Provide and fund nonschool unique equipment and supplies.
		(b) Provide schoolbus service as required to support a U.S. operated dependent school (see par. 6 under support function—Motor Vehicle Operations and Maintenance).
3. The current kindergarten operated by USDESEA will be the responsibility of the USN Fleet Support Office, thus the FSO is responsible for negotiating all USDESEA operated schools in the Athens area.		
Civil engineering-----	1. Resurface open areas within close proximity of the ramp to provide for approximately 2,000 yd ² of cargo handling/storage space to satisfy expanded MAC workload.	1. Maintenance, repair, and service operations in support of facilities leased by Navy will be financed, prepared, negotiated, executed and administered by the U.S. Navy and will include provisions for material, equipment and vehicular support.
	2. Erect a Pasco building which is on hand (packaged) to be used for warehouse space. Building will be equipped with bins and shelves.	2. Provide host with fund citation to pay for resurfacing 2,000 yd ² of cargo handling area and covering approximately 5,000 ft ² of shed storage. Provide or reimburse for associated A. & E. services.
		3. Negotiate, prepare, execute and administer all leases for facilities required for USN use. Civil engineering expertise for planning and design of build-lease facilities will be provided by USN. Real property required to support USN requirements will be entered on U.S. Navy real property records.
		4. Fund for erection of Pasco building and required internal warehouse equipment.

Support function	Host will—	Tenant will—
Civilian personnel administration.....	<p>(a) Provide the full range of civilian personnel support for U.S. and non-U.S. civilians, i.e., recruitment and placement, classification and wage administration, employee management relations, labor relations and training. These services are to be provided in accordance with civilian personnel servicing agreement between Hq USAFE and CINCN-AVEUR or the appropriate USN activity; and USAFE regulation 40-13, governing the utilization of non-U.S. employees utilized by the U.S. Forces in Greece.</p>	<p>(a) Fund for hire of 2 U.S. civilian and 6 LWR personnel to the CCPO and 4 LWR personnel for Hellenic Office Administration required for support of USN requirements.</p> <p>(b) Provide host with facilities expansion as required. Approximately 5,500 ft² of administrative office space is required. Space must be offbase in the immediate vicinity of Athenai Airport. This space will be used for CCPO and the Hellenic Office of Administration (HOA).</p> <p>(c) Civilian personnel augmentation for the host will be carried on the FSO manning document (against USN manpower ceilings) and will be under the operational control of the Host functional managers.</p> <p>(d) Initiate and submit all personnel action requests to the CCPO for USN FSO personnel only.</p> <p>(e) As mutually agreed, provide civilian TDY travel and per diem funds as required to support the USN forward deployment program. Upon completion of phase II implementation cost will be prorated in accordance with total number of U.S. Air Force and U.S. Navy employees serviced.</p>
Recreation facility support.....	<p>1. Establish a joint USAF/USN recreation council that is responsible for coordinating recreation facility and activity requirements for DOD assigned personnel in the Athens area.</p> <p>2. USAF/USAFE will provide Air Force nonappropriated welfare funds for USN personnel. The amount of welfare funds for personnel assigned ashore will be based upon the quarterly military strength of the USN IAW AFM 176-17, AFR 172-6 and USAFEM 172-6. The criteria for credit for shipboard personnel will be determined by separate agreement between USAE welfare board and BUPERS.</p> <p>3. Provide the use of available recreation facilities by U.S. Navy authorized personnel, within host capability.</p>	<p>1. Provide same range of recreation facilities as those provided by USAF. These facilities will be equipped, manned and operated by the U.S. Navy. Facilities to be considered are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service club Recreation craft shop Library Theater Bowling center Gymnasium Softball field Auto hobby shop Other as identified <p>Location of above facilities will be predicated on location of U.S. Navy population, berthing, anchorage facilities, etc.</p> <p>(a) Provide USN representation on the joint USAF/USN recreation council.</p> <p>(b) Provide the USAFE command welfare fund the average present for duty strength for welfare fund distribution IAW AFW 176-17, and average shipboard strength IAW the criteria established by separate agreement between USAF welfare board and BUPERS.</p> <p>2. Agree only those Navy personnel physically assigned to shore based units will be eligible to participate in the USAF varsity sports program.</p> <p>3. Insure that on active recreation program, to include above listed facilities, is expeditiously implemented.</p> <p>4. Navy agrees to relieve pressures on Air Force recreational facilities resulting from forward deployment by providing additional facilities, or expanding existing facilities, as soon as DESRON pier, berthing or anchorage location has been identified.</p>

Support function	Host will—	Tenant will—
	Provisions for the distribution and accounting for welfare funds, and for reimbursement for accounting services provided by USAF/USAFE, if appropriate, will be determined by separate agreement between USAF welfare board and BUPERS.	
Data automation	The data automation officer of DPI 7472, Athens AB, will provide no direct support to USN, but will provide the indirect support necessary to absorb the increased B263 operating hours.	Assign additional U.S. civilian GS employee(s) to work in host data automation installation to satisfy completion of increased USAF workload generated by overall USN requirements.
Chaplain	Provide chaplain coverage for phase IA.	Beginning with phase IB and continuing phases, provide chapel facilities and chaplain personnel and logistical support of same.
Education services	1. Pending establishment of education services capability within the Fleet Support Office, provide within host present capability: (a) Off duty Base Education Service. (b) Dependent education on a space available basis.	1. Provide tuition assistance for tenant personnel. 2. At the earliest possible date establish and man an Education Services Office.
Manpower	Accomplish adjustments of total or type of authorizations in the Fleet Support Office used by the USAF to provide support by submission of requests for change to "C.O. Fleet Support" Office by the servicing USAF Management Engineering Team.	Provide manpower authorization adjustments to support identified workload changes. Insure manpower requirements to support Navy personnel will be placed on the manning document of the Navy "Fleet Support Office." Personnel assigned against these authorizations will work within established USAF functional areas as appropriate.

Note: Personnel manpower spaces are reflected in appendix No. 2. If Navy should establish and operate its own messes on AF real estate, then it is imperative that AF policy on the ban of slot machines be observed. Itemized list deleted.

APPENDIX NO. 1—OFFICE AND ADMINISTRATIVE/MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT IDENTIFIED FOR EXPANSION OF 7206TH SUPPORT FUNCTIONS IN SUPPORT OF USN

[Note: list of equipment deleted]

APPENDIX NO. 2

INITIAL IDENTIFICATION OF PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS TO AUGMENT 7206TH SUPPORT GROUP

Function	USN officer		USN enlisted		USAF officer		USAF enlisted		USAF civilian		U.S. civilian		Total	
	IB	II	IB	II	IB	II	IB	II	IB	II	IB	II	IB	II
Staff judge advocate	2	2							2	2	1	1	5	5
Medical/dental					1	1	2	2					3	3
Redistribution marketing											1	1	1	1
Commissary									5	5	15	27	20	32
Airlift support (MAC)											2	2	2	2
Aircraft maintenance											1	1	1	1
Comptroller									2	3	5	8	7	11
Water terminal			2	2										
Support											6	6	8	8
Traffic management									4	4	10	10	14	14
Law enforcement			6	6							5	5	11	11
Prisoner supervision			1	1									1	1
Communications (AFCS)											6	6	6	6
Administration support									1	1			1	1
Procurement									1	1	2	2	3	3
Housing referral officer									1	1	2	2	3	3
Supply equipment									3	3	22	22	25	25
Civilian personnel									2	2	6	6	8	8
HOA											2	4	2	4
Data automation									1	1			1	1
Information			2	2									2	2
Education services			1	2							1	1	2	3
Total	2	2	12	13	1	1	2	2	22	23	87	104	126	145

APPENDIX 3
ESTIMATED PERSONNEL STRENGTH

	U.S. Navy		U.S. civilian	LN civilian	Non- appropriated fund	Total
	Officer	Enlisted men				
FSO.....	37	102	14	46		199
Recreation.....					20	20
Enlisted clubs.....					75	75
Officer club.....					50	50
USDESEA.....			20	10		30
Total.....	37	102	34	56	145	374

LIST OF FACILITIES FOR HOMEPORTING

Mr. PATTEN. Can you provide us for the record a detailed listing of the facilities which you now intend to provide under phase 1 and phase 2 of the homeporting program. Also indicate the general location of each of these facilities.

[The information follows:]

PHASE 1 LEASES EXECUTED AND LOCATION

Warehouse/open storage, Athinon Avenue and Skaramanga Street, Keratsini, Pireaus.

Fleet support office, Vassilissis Sophias and Messoghion Avenue, Athens.

Fleet support office parking, same as above.

Multipurpose building, Vouliagmenis 60, Ellinikon.

Commander task force 60 quarters, 5 Psichari Street, Kokkinara.

CO, fleet support office quarters, 29 Delliannis Street, Kifissia.

Dependents school, 35 Thisseos Street, Ekali.

Post office, Lagomitzi, Delakroua and Morkou Streets, Athens.

Human resources development training classrooms, same as FSO offices.

School supply storage/photo lab, Ganoyiannis 25, Goudi, Athens.

Destroyer squadron pier, Elefsis Waterfront.

Medical, 41 Michalakopoulou Street, Athens.

Medical parking, Michalakopoulou and Krosovou Streets.

General warehouse, Mourikis, Thrikti Street, Elefsis.

Commissary store parking, Syngrou Avenue, Athens.

Miscellaneous temporary leases, terminated.

PHASE 1 LEASES TO BE EXECUTED AND LOCATION ¹

Personnel support compound/recreation complex, vicinity of Elefsis.

Child care center, Athens.

Shore patrol headquarters, Athens.

Foodland, Athens.

Housing referral office, Ellinikon.

Temporary classroom space, Glyfada.

PHASE 2 LEASES TO BE EXECUTED AND LOCATION ²

Dependents school, West Athens.

Commissary and exchange, West Athens.

Carrier anchorage,² Megara/Revythousa.

¹ Exact location to be determined when leases executed.

² Required to support 6th Fleet visits to Athens.

PHASE 2 AIRFIELD FACILITIES AND LOCATION

Nose hangar (4 A/C), Elefsis airfield.
 Maintenance shops and administration.
 POL storage (JP-5).
 Aircraft parking.
 Aircraft washrack.
 Compass calibration pad.
 High power turnup pad w/deflector.
 Bachelor enlisted berthing (16 men).
 Optical landing system hardstand.
 Liquid oxygen storage.
 Mobile maintenance facility hardstands.
 E-28 arresting gear installation.
 Water supply and storage.
 Electrical distribution lines.
 Roads, security fencing and lighting.
 Drainage and site improvements.

[Additional information was provided for the committee files.]

COMMUNITY SUPPORT FACILITIES FOR CARRIER PERSONNEL

Mr. PATTEN. Show us on the map the general area in which the school, commissary, and exchange for phase 2 will be located.

Admiral GADDIS. The proposed school, commissary and exchange are northwest of the center of Athens and about halfway between Athens center and the Elefsis area.

Mr. PATTEN. How will you decide between construction, leasing, and lease-construction for these facilities?

Admiral GADDIS. Those facilities, sir, the school definitely will have to be a lease construction operation. There are no facilities in that area, based on complete surveys, that could do the job. For the commissary and the exchange, there are buildings which with very minor modifications could be leased, and if they are still available when we have authority to execute a lease we would choose to lease directly. If those buildings are picked up by someone else, and there are other people trying to lease them, then we would have to lease construct.

Mr. PATTEN. On the question of local economy, what part does it play in your decision? I don't think much has been brought forth on that. The economy is a factor in your decision about leasing?

Admiral GADDIS. There is no question about it, sir.

Mr. PATTEN. Could we discuss that?

Admiral GADDIS. There are plenty of builders and entrepreneurs who are most willing and have the facilities to deal with us both in the lease and the lease-construction areas.

Mr. PATTEN. You are not under any restriction by the Government as to labor? One country I was in you couldn't even bring in a superintendent. Every tribal chieftain had the right to send in six men. They couldn't speak to each other but under their system that is who you took.

Admiral GADDIS. All of our dealings have been with civilian companies or individuals, and they have undertaken all of the responsibility to either construct or to lease or modify.

Mr. PATTEN. They are pretty open on this?

Admiral GADDIS. Yes, sir.

TYPES OF FACILITIES NOT INTENDED TO BE LEASED OR ACQUIRED

Mr. PATTEN. Can you tell us which types of facilities you definitely intend not to lease or acquire?

Admiral GADDIS. At this time I would like to add a list for the record but the kind of thing we are talking about we do not intend to go extensively into such areas as theater complexes in town, chapel, this sort of thing. We are providing this for the single man support near the berthing area. We would hope to minimize this major recreational support in Athens itself. I would like to provide an additional list for the record.

[The information follows:]

The facilities which the Navy does not intend to build or to lease in Athens far exceed those which are planned. It is estimated that, if Athens were fully developed as a self-sufficient base for a carrier task force, complete with a wide range of ship, aircraft, and personnel support facilities, the MILCON cost would be \$160 million (fiscal year 1974 costs), exclusive of land. The austere facilities which we contemplate for the Athens homeporting program will not exceed \$2 million in MILCON funds. The facilities we will not provide are those which are made unnecessary by mobile logistics support; those which we are gaining through joint use with the Greek military; or, in the case of family housing, recreation, and so on, those available through the local economy. The major types of facilities we do not have to build or to lease are runways and taxiways for the airfield at Elefsis; a number of aircraft operations, meteorological, and electronics facilities; major maintenance and overhaul facilities for ships and aircraft; POL and ammunition storage facilities, except for ready-issue storage; ammunition, fueling, and repair piers; large amounts of warehousing; extensive medical facilities ashore, bachelor housing and subsistence buildings, family housing, and many recreation facilities such as swimming pools, golf courses, theaters, chapels, and auditoriums.

Admiral GADDIS. I would note for the record in the past 3 months a number of the single sailors on destroyers have banded together three and four at a time and have rented apartments either in Elefsis or in Athens. It gets them away from the ship, the military atmosphere, and they like it, and we have had no trouble because of it.

CONSTRUCTION PLANNED AT MEGARA

Mr. PATTEN. What are your future construction plans at Megara?

Admiral GADDIS. At Megara we plan to put in a fleet landing for all of the fleet which would anchor there, with a customhouse, a small transit shed to protect material delivered to the ships, an EM club, and some ballfields. The cost will not exceed \$235,000 per year for the lease of these kinds of facilities.

Mr. PATTEN. Will you provide for the record the facilities you propose to provide there, including the scope of the necessary roads and utilities?

Admiral GADDIS. Yes, sir. This money covers an access road to the highway which goes past Megara toward Athens.

[The information follows:]

The facilities to be provided by the United States near Megara are as noted:

	<i>Space</i>
Small Craft Berth (square feet)-----	4, 000
Boathouse and maintenance shelter (square feet)-----	2, 970
Guard house (square feet)-----	100
Transit shed (square feet)-----	2, 000
Customs and waiting building (square feet)-----	2, 000
Enlisted men's service club (square feet)-----	10, 400
Parking (square yards)-----	15, 000
Athletic facilities:	
Fields -----	6
Courts -----	16
Access road upgrade (miles)-----	2.4
Fencing and security lighting-----	(as required)
Utilities district system (Water, telephone, electric, upgrade only) (miles) -----	2.4

Mr. PATTEN. In the event that you are required to move the destroyer base to Megara, what additional facilities would be required here?

NATO PIER AT MEGARA

Admiral GADDIS. No. 1, we have no intention of moving the destroyer base from Elefsis to Megara. If we did, we would expect to move either the destroyer pier to Megara or to combine the destroyer berthing at some time in the future with possible berthing for other ships if in fact we build, as has been proposed, a major NATO pier in that area. This has not been formally proposed at this time but it is something looking to the future because there is a need for a pier somewhere in the Mediterranean for NATO purposes to service all the carriers and major warships that operate there.

Mr. PATTEN. Do you propose to obtain NATO infrastructure funding for all pier and other NATO-eligible facilities at Megara?

Admiral GADDIS. We certainly do. We propose to enlist NATO support to help finance the facilities at Elefsis Airfield. We would not entertain the idea of a major carrier pier anywhere in the Mediterranean without NATO infrastructure funding.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Did you say that one of the options for providing a destroyer pier at Megara would be to have NATO fund that also?

Admiral GADDIS. If it was a case of just moving their pier, no; but we cannot conceive of the need of moving the destroyer to Megara except if it were incorporated into berthing them at a pier with a carrier or something like that, if the NATO pier came to pass.

Mr. PATTEN. What commitment has NATO made in this regard?

Admiral GADDIS. None.

COSTS FOR ELEFSIS PIER

Mr. PATTEN. The committee has received information with regard to the comparative costs for providing pier facilities at Elefsis. Please provide this data for the record.

Admiral GADDIS. Yes, sir. It is the Navy's plan to seek NATO infrastructure direct funding of a carrier pier in the Mediterranean in support of Sixth Fleet carriers. The most desirable location for this pier is in the Athens area.

[The information follows:]

As a result of Mr. Sikes' letter of January 25, 1973, to the Secretaries of Defense, the Army, and the Navy, on the subject of the Elevisis pier and alternatives to the lease/construction proposals, the Navy performed detailed estimates for relocation of Government-owned relocatable pier barges of the DeLong type to satisfy the requirement. Compared with the actual negotiated 5-year lease costs of \$3,133,333 for the pier and shore facilities now being prepared at Elevisis, the estimates for equivalent facilities using DeLong equipment were as follows:

Pier facility of one DeLong "A" barge-----	\$3, 752, 400
Pier facility of two DeLong "A" barges-----	3, 654, 000

FACILITIES AT ELEVISIS AIRFIELD

Mr. PATTEN. What facilities does the Navy expect to request at Elevisis Airfield and when do you plan to request them?

Admiral GADDIS. We have a plan to the tune of \$1.948 million for facilities at Elevisis Airfield before you today to support the maintenance of carrier air wing aircraft at that field. It consists of a hangar, a hard stand, and so forth.

Mr. PATTEN. Are you now requesting this?

Admiral GADDIS. All of the data is in the reprograming, yes, sir.

Mr. NICHOLAS. The committee has received no official request for a reprograming for this pier. Is this definitely the approach the Navy intends to take?

Admiral LALOR. The piece of paper hasn't cleared out of OSD yet but the requests have cleared to the Armed Services Committee and it has been delayed.

Mr. PATTEN. Are you considering any other option such as a late add on in the fiscal year 1974 request?

Admiral LALOR. Yes, sir. There has been a question raised in the Senate as to whether this would be a better way of doing it. We told them we would abide by the decision they want to make. That is probably the reason you haven't gotten the letter.

Mr. PATTEN. Could you provide for the record the schedules for this construction under each of these alternatives?

[The information follows:]

The airfield construction, utilizing Naval Construction Forces [Seabees], will require approximately 15 months once the funds are approved, regardless of the fund source. If the funds were made available by Congress through a reprograming action, the funds would be available immediately upon congressional approval (September 1973). If the funding approval is made a part of the fiscal year 1974 MILCON program, then funds would not be available until approximately December 1973.

NAVY MISSIONS AT ELEVISIS AIRFIELD

Mr. PATTEN. What will be the mission at Elevisis Airfield, and how does this relate to the use of the airfield at Souda Bay?

Admiral GADDIS. The mission will include maintenance support for carrier air wing aircraft during restricted availability periods in Athens, two periods of 30 days and two periods of 21 days each year. It will additionally provide communication ability from the carrier itself to Souda Bay which will be used for air wing training in the area on a daily basis with aircraft commuting from Elevisis.

Mr. PATTEN. Why couldn't all of this be done at Souda Bay or Sigonella?

Admiral GADDIS. The maintenance of aircraft of the wing needs to be in close proximity to the carrier itself, because the equipment, the people, the shop capability and so forth, which they would depend on, will be at the carrier. Now the training aircraft can operate from Souda perfectly satisfactorily, but for maintenance purposes you need to be close to the carrier. This is why we need it in the Elefsis area.

Mr. PATTEN. The fact that it is further east than Sigonella, is that a factor in your decision?

Admiral GADDIS. To base the wing at Sigonella while the carrier is in Athens—

Mr. PATTEN. No, I don't mean that. I thought one of your reasons for choosing Athens was because you are that many miles further east, in terms of the whole Mediterranean.

Admiral GADDIS. If we had two carriers homeported in the Mediterranean we certainly would want one in the east and one in the western Mediterranean. On the basis of a single carrier, Athens was not chosen solely because of its location in the east. It was chosen because of its competitive excellence.

Mr. PATTEN. We have been all over the lot. Will you expand the record so it will be clear?

Admiral GADDIS. Gladly.

Mr. PATTEN. Justify the use of the two airfields and how they are going to be used.

Admiral GADDIS. We will be pleased to.

Mr. PATTEN. How many aircraft and personnel will be stationed at Elefsis Airfield?

Admiral GADDIS. On a permanent basis none. On a temporary basis during restricted availabilities, some 24 aircraft and 16 people.

Mr. PATTEN. Did you say 16 people?

Admiral GADDIS. Yes. During RAV's there will be people during the day which will work on aircraft at Elefsis but they will live on board the carrier, which is only 15 miles away.

REQUIREMENTS FOR AIRFIELD FACILITIES

Mr. PATTEN. So that you have a 24-hour capability with this? Usually you ask for lighting and runways.

Admiral GADDIS. This is a Greek operational airfield, sir, and we would be providing a minimal amount of the operational support. We would basically be supporting the maintenance of our aircraft at the field.

Mr. PATTEN. What is the basis of your cost estimates at Elefsis Airfield?

Admiral GADDIS. It is based on a very detailed survey which was done by a special group which went to Elefsis from the aviation command at Norfolk that manages the carriers, with representation from the Commander, Fleet Air in the Mediterranean and other key offices.

Mr. PATTEN. What criteria have you used in setting the scope of these facilities?

Admiral LALOR. The scope of the facilities have been tailored basically by the load we are going to put on the facility, which is 16 permanent people and 24 aircraft. Normally the maximum is 24 aircraft and our desire to do it at the most modest cost possible.

Mr. PATTEN. Will this complete the requirement?

Admiral LALOR. Yes, sir.

EXISTING AIRFIELD FACILITIES

Mr. PATTEN. Are there existing facilities, such as hangar, apron space, and administrative space, which the Navy could use at Elefsis, particularly since your major use of the facility will be on a periodic basis?

Admiral GADDIS. We have consulted with the Hellenic Air Force in this regard and they have assured us there are no loan facilities that could provide this service, particularly at the part of the airfield where we would be located.

Mr. NICHOLAS. There are existing hangars and administrative space there?

Admiral GADDIS. They operate from this field, and have their own hangars and administrative space.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Do you know whether they are fully utilized?

Admiral GADDIS. We trust them when they say they are fully utilized.

Mr. NICHOLAS. You trust them, but in fact are they fully utilized? Later on during the negotiations is it possible that you could reduce the scope of this requirement, because they may allow you to use their facilities on some shared basis?

Admiral GADDIS. We have negotiated on this subject, and have been convinced that they don't have any spare space. This is why it has been programed the way it is.

Mr. NICHOLAS. So you definitely don't expect that any of the existing facilities—I think there is a fairly large hangar facility there—will become available for you to use?

Admiral GADDIS. During the negotiations there was a discussion of the Greek Air Force turning over to us one of their hangars, and we would in turn be asked to build them a hangar at the other end of the airfield.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Of the same size?

Admiral GADDIS. Of the same size. The hangar is a little more than our requirements and the issue was dropped and, as a matter of fact, to do this would cost more than we are presently requesting.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Do you have a map of the facilities layout here?

Admiral GADDIS. I don't have one. I would hope to be able to provide one. I don't have one with me.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Could you provide that plus—

Admiral LALOR. You mean of the existing facilities?

Mr. NICHOLAS. What the airfield is shaped like and so forth, where the runway and taxiways are, where you propose to put your facilities, where the existing facilities are that are there now.

Admiral LALOR. We would have to get that from Naval Air Force Atlantic who has it and we will provide it for the record as soon as we get a hold of it.

[The information follows:]

The information made available to the U.S. Navy on the layout of the Elefsis airfield by the Greek Air Force is classified by the Greeks and not properly releasable by the U.S. Navy. In any event, the exact location of the U.S. Navy facilities has not yet been agreed upon by the U.S. Navy and the Greek Air Force and will be the topic of detailed negotiations.

Mr. NICHOLAS. To the extent you are able to, indicate the Greek forces which are now located there and the number of aircraft and personnel.

Admiral LALOR. We would have to approximate that, of course.

METHOD OF CONSTRUCTING AIRFIELD FACILITIES

Mr. PATTEN. How do you propose to conduct the construction effort here?

Admiral LALOR. We propose to construct the facilities at the Elefsis Airfield with the detachment of Seabees who would be resident there during the actual construction and eventually return to other construction project, field operations and deployments on completion of the airfield.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Would this allow you to be eligible for NATO reimbursement?

Admiral LALOR. Yes, sir. We propose if this construction is approved to apply for prefinancing under NATO infrastructure.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Will the way in which you are conducting this construction allow the facilities to be eligible for prefinancing? In order to obtain prefinancing you have to go through certain procedures, which include the advertising of the project to all available NATO contractors, and so forth, I believe, so by constructing these facilities using Seabees, are you precluding NATO financing?

Admiral GADDIS. We are using Seabee labor on NATO facilities at Souda Bay. I don't think there is any problem.

Admiral LALOR. We have had our command in the area check this out and they have reported no problem of requesting the prefinancing.

Mr. PATTEN. You might take another look at that.

Admiral GADDIS. We are assured this is true.

SCOPE AND COST OF AIRFIELD FACILITIES

Mr. PATTEN. Provide for the record details of the scope and estimated costs including the Seabee labor of the facilities you are planning to use.

Admiral GADDIS. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

The scope and estimated cost of the airfield facilities at Elevis are as follows:

Facility	Scope	Estimated cost
Nose hangar (4 aircraft).....	9,000 ft ²	\$180,000
Maintenance shops and administrating.....	16,000 ft ²	285,000
POL storage (JP-5).....	94,000 gal.....	176,000
Aircraft parking apron.....	27,500 yd ²	220,000
Aircraft washrack.....	1,000 yd ²	65,000
Compass calibration pad.....	5,000 yd ²	45,000
High power turn-up pad w/deflector.....	2,000 yd ²	21,000
Bachelor enlisted quarters (16 men).....	24,000 ft ²	72,000
Optical landing system hardstand.....	1 each.....	25,000
Liquid oxygen storage.....	1,000 gal.....	25,000
Mobile maintenance facility hardstands.....	8 each.....	10,000
E-28 arresting gear.....	1 each.....	65,000
Water supply and storage.....	100,000 gal.....	175,000
Electrical distribution lines.....	9,000 lin. ft.....	350,000
Roads, security fencing, lighting, drainage, and site improvements.....	LS.....	233,000
Total.....	.....	1,948,000
Naval construction force labor, (Nonadd).....	.....	1,700,000

Mr. PATTEN. What does Mr. Murphy say? Do you agree this ought to be looked over carefully on the prefinancing?

Admiral LALOR. Yes, we agree. I just wanted to see if he had any further information for the committee.

Mr. PATTEN. Thank you up to this point. Are there any questions on my right?

WISDOM OF HOMEPORING IN ATHENS

Mr. LONG. Admiral, I have a number of questions on the wisdom of locating a homeport in Greece. I want to put in the record a quote from the Christian Science Monitor of July 3, 1973.

[The excerpt follows:]

Christian Science Monitor, July 3, 1973 (Greece, NATO, and Human Rights):

Unfortunately, the United States has acquired the image of being one of the chief props of the colonels' regime because of the military support it supplies to Greece and its acquisition of a Greek base for the 6th Fleet.

Moreover, wherever abuses of human rights and freedoms occur, they become the concern of us all.

Mr. LONG. I also want to insert in the record a column from Evans and Novak of July 11, 1973. They anticipated what the General Accounting Office would testify on, before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and I am going to be asking a few questions from that. but I think it is a very interesting column.

Mr. PATTEN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

[The information appears on page 937.]

Mr. LONG. I think it is a very interesting column. To summarize, they say John H. Chafee, then Navy Secretary, wrote Representative Rosenthal 1½ years ago, February 19, 1972: "It is currently not planned to expand or build naval facilities other than * * * minor facilities at the airfield * * *. We desire to hire and/or lease existing port services (and) pier space."

When Representative Frelinghuysen asked on March 7, 1972, whether "there is no expansion of naval facilities, as such, involved," Admiral Zumwalt replied, "yes, sir."

I would like to put this whole column in the record.

Mr. LONG. The underlying issue, of course, depends on how one looks upon the strategic value of Greece vis-a-vis our close association with the repressive regime.

Do you dispute the General Accounting Office finding that the Navy's planning for this project was "inadequate"?

HURRIED AND INADEQUATE PLANNING FOR ATHENS HOMEPORING

Admiral GADDIS. Yes, sir. We disagree with this statement. We feel that it was most adequate, that as I outlined for the chairman earlier, the whole process by which we evaluated the project, surveyed the area, and proceeded, I think the best evidence is the fact that we have not violated any of the thresholds which we promised before we ever started.

DISCUSSIONS WITH GREEK GOVERNMENT

Mr. LONG. Let me put in the quote on page 2 of the GAO report: "The major conclusion we have been able to reach from our review of homeporting in Greece is that the Navy's planning for this project was inadequate. The basic problems stem from the fact that the Greek Government was not consulted during the study concerning the Navy's plan."

Admiral GADDIS. I think it was explained, sir, why they were not consulted.

Mr. LONG. I just want it explained a little further why you wouldn't consult with the Greek Government in any way concerning your plans to settle in their country with this homeport. Perhaps not in your initial thinking, but somewhere along the line when making plans how do you not consult?

Admiral GADDIS. Once we had decided that we wanted to go to Athens, we did consult with the Greek Government on the 20th of January as I recall.

Mr. LONG. Of this year?

Admiral GADDIS. Of 1972, and without objection from that consultation, we then, in the next few days, discussed it with the various applicable committees of the Congress to lay our entire plan on the record for approval, comment, or what-have-you.

Mr. LONG. What was the period of time that elapsed between the time you got the first idea of locating the homeport in Greece, and the time when you told the Greek Government about it?

Admiral GADDIS. Approximately 1½ years, sir.

Mr. LONG. What was the length of time between then, the time you told the Greek Government, and the time you told the Congress?

Admiral GADDIS. A few days, sir.

Mr. LONG. We do have at least 2 days; we are 2 days junior then to the Greek Government, is that right?

Admiral GADDIS. Sir, we felt that an informal contact, and a feeling of any objection that might be extant in the Greek Government—

Mr. LONG. This was purely an informal consultation?

Admiral GADDIS. Yes, sir, but absolutely essential in order to speak to the Congress.

Mr. LONG. Having consulted the Congress, how long did it then take for you to complete your plans?

Admiral GADDIS. The first consultation with the Congress was on 20-24 January 1972 period. Phase 1 plan was essentially complete in May of that year, approximately 4 months.

Mr. LONG. So you spent a year thinking about it before you approached the Greek Government?

Admiral GADDIS. And studying—

Mr. LONG. And a few more days before you approached Congress, and, between then and May when you completed your plans, was the Greek Government brought in on the planning procedure? I want to get a feeling for how much information you fed back and forth with the Greek Government in the process of developing your plan?

Admiral GADDIS. There was considerable consultation with the Greek Government obviously, after the initial reaction in Congress and with the Secretary of Defense, and Secretary of State, was essentially agreeable, and we received formal approval from the Greek Government for the homeporting of Carrier Task Force 60 on March 25, 1972, approval in principle for the destroyers in Greece was achieved on May 12, 1972, with final approval transmitted on August 8, 1972.

Mr. LONG. Did you submit a long list of questions to the Greek Government, and did they submit a long list of questions to you—so that you had mutual replies that were technical?

Admiral GADDIS. It was done by conferences and consultation.

Mr. LONG. Entirely verbal?

Admiral GADDIS. The initial notification was by formal memorandum signed by the Commander Fleet Air Mediterranean, as the agent of the—

Mr. LONG. You see what I am trying to get at.

Admiral GADDIS. Yes sir.

Mr. LONG. I want to find out what you did—this is a complicated business.

Admiral GADDIS. The days I have cited to you, sir, are instances of formal exchange of memorandums which achieved—

Mr. LONG. Right. I would like to know the nature of those memorandums so I can get a feeling whether this was a real consultation process, in which I would think scores, even hundreds of questions had to be asked and answered on both sides. Did that in fact happened?

Admiral GADDIS. They were done in conference. I know of no formal submission of questions and answers.

Mr. LONG. There is no formal submission on this at all?

Admiral GADDIS. No, sir.

Mr. LONG. How can you develop a plan like this without putting it down on paper somewhere? This is going to involve a great deal of money from the Government, and is a tremendous plan.

Admiral GADDIS. It involved absolutely no expenditure of funds by the Greek Government.

Mr. LONG. I am talking about the American Government.

Admiral GADDIS. And no expenditure of funds by the American Government other than that which was disclosed completely to the Congress.

Mr. LONG. Of course, but you know when we vote money for a program we are hoping that it will be based on solid, well thought out.

plans, in which all sorts of questions are asked and answered on both sides, and you cannot point to anything on paper in which that was done.

Mr. PATTEN. May I interrupt here. Admiral, when you get straight as to what is on record between the Greek Government and yourselves, you don't want that, do you Mr. Long? You don't want everything they have in the Pentagon since 1971 between the Greeks and the Americans?

Mr. LONG. You mean do I want the whole thing in the record? Of course not. I just want to get some sense of what they did.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH HELLENIC NAVY

Admiral GADDIS. For example, sir, I have here in my hand a letter from the Commander Fleet Air Mediterranean who is our Naval Air Commander on the scene in the Mediterranean to the Chief Hellenic Navy, which outlines and cites the whole thrust of our plan as it would be disclosed to the Greek Government. It is a rather extensive document. This would go in the classified record.

Mr. LONG. This is an in-house memorandum?

Admiral GADDIS. No, sir. This is from our Navy to the Hellenic Navy, the level at which most of the negotiations took place.

[See House Foreign Affairs hearings 1973.]

Mr. LONG. Can you give us an example of some of the questions that were dealt with, say, facilities, traffic distances, housing, the arrangements?

Admiral GADDIS. This letter includes enclosures which outline and provide detailed information on the proposed incremental——

Mr. LONG. Give me an example.

Admiral GADDIS. The shore-based support organization. It is the program as the result of consultation between the U.S. and Greek Navies. Speaking then to an increment of the forward deployment plan, phase I-B, it gives the scope, the U.S. personnel involved, the facilities required, mooring space required, hotel services required (hotel services being support services for ships) electricity, fresh water, salt water, cargo support, supply area, port controls required, parking spaces required, medical facilities, support facilities, timeframe, and so forth.

Mr. LONG. I get the idea. Did we ask them pointed questions about what they would be able to provide, or be willing to provide, in that memorandum? And did we get an answer from them, on the specifics?

Admiral GADDIS. The outline of the plan is the result of the consultations which involved the specifics. They accepted this then as our agreed plan.

HOMEPORTING IN PHALERON BAY-PIRAEUS AREA

Mr. LONG. I have a major point here. I understand the Navy wanted to home destroyers and carriers in the Phaleron Bay-Piraeus area near Athens, but the Greek Government refused. Therefore, the Navy proposes to spread the homeporting around Greece.

Admiral GADDIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. LONG. Is that true?

Admiral GADDIS. Our original thought obviously was homeporting in the Phaleron-Piraeus area, because that is the area where deployed ships had normally anchored when visiting Athens.

Mr. LONG. Right. The point I am trying to make is: was this because we hadn't really gotten our information, our questions and answers, properly cleared with the Greek Government; so we had to fall back on an inferior program from our point of view, spread around Greece instead of being concentrated as first desired? That is what the General Accounting Office is talking about.

Admiral GADDIS. The Phaleron Bay area, which was our first choice, because it is where we had berthed visiting ships for a number of years and after consultation with the Hellenic Navy we were advised of plans of the Government of Greece for the development of a tourism center.

Mr. LONG. Did they originally give us the idea that that area would be available?

Admiral GADDIS. No sir. They told us specifically that after the 1st of January, 1974, it would not be available.

Mr. LONG. Did you go ahead with this plan for a while on the assumption that it would be available?

Admiral GADDIS. We also pointed out—

Mr. LONG. Did we go ahead with this thing, getting to a point of no return on the assumption that it was available?

Admiral GADDIS. I would like to read at one point from one of the enclosures to this letter. "The U.S. Navy does not wish to rule out the use of these areas," in other words, other areas than Phaleron Bay and Piraeus.

However, prior to further exploration of the feasibility of Megara or Moulki the U.S. Navy would desire to consider such other facilities and locations in the Athens area as might be suggested by the Hellenic Navy or the civilian port authority.

As the result of that initiative the Hellenic Navy proposed a siting for the destroyer and sanctuary homeporting at Elefsis. This was negotiated and agreed to by the U.S. Navy as completely satisfactory.

Mr. LONG. We are happy about this?

Admiral GADDIS. We are perfectly happy with it.

Mr. LONG. We would have gone into it anyway even if we had known that from the beginning, is that right?

Admiral GADDIS. Yes, sir.

NAVY'S INITIAL PLANNING STUDY

Mr. LONG. Why, then, was the copy of the Navy's initial planning study denied to the General Accounting Office?

Admiral GADDIS. The surveys as such went into considerable intelligence information related to all kinds of commercial seagoing commerce, availability of facilities, other countries' capability, both military and commercial. It involved a large number of things that were not of particular concern to that group or to the—

Mr. LONG. You mean to the General Accounting Office?

Admiral GADDIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. LONG. They asked for it.

Admiral GADDIS. We briefed them to their satisfaction on all of the information significant to home porting from those surveys. They at that time expressed their satisfaction with the information that we briefed to them.

Mr. LONG. That is certainly not their reaction in this report.

Admiral GADDIS. No, sir.

Mr. LONG. This is page 2 of the GAO testimony: "The Navy would not make available to us a copy of the study which was used as a basis for the initial planning." As a reason for not furnishing the study, "Naval officials stated it was an internal document that involved international implications."

Admiral GADDIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. LONG. The GAO testimony continues: "We cannot comment therefore on all the matters which were incorporated in the study."

It says, "The Navy did brief us."

I think that it is very nice for the Navy to brief, but, after all, the General Accounting Office is the arm of Congress, and is the agency we rely on for great deal of information. I am a little puzzled as to why you feel justified in turning down a request for information from that agency?

Admiral GADDIS. This is not uncommon at all, sir.

Mr. LONG. I am afraid not.

Admiral GADDIS. And not only in this case, where we are talking about intelligence-type information and the repository control of intelligence-type information.

Mr. LONG. You mean Congress can't be trusted with information?

Admiral GADDIS. There is no implication that Congress cannot be trusted at all, sir.

Mr. LONG. We have to deal with international implications, don't we?

Admiral GADDIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. LONG. Then why shouldn't we be given the information that enables us to properly deal with it?

Admiral GADDIS. I think we have the same rule within the military as you have within your own organization and throughout the Government, that classified intelligence information is provided on a need to know basis.

Mr. LONG. And you decided who needs to know, right?

Admiral GADDIS. I personally don't decide, but the man who is responsible for the basic information must decide the need to know on the basis of the spread of the information and the effect of that information on the overall well-being of the United States.

Mr. LONG. There is a great deal of interest throughout the United States on this question?

Admiral GADDIS. We went to considerable lengths to provide to the investigators everything in the surveys that were significant.

Mr. LONG. What was it that you couldn't give them? You say you briefed them, but when you don't give them—

Admiral GADDIS. If you pass a document to another activity, sir, you have lost control of that document and everything contained therein.

Mr. LONG. We are left with the uneasy feeling that the basic reason for your keeping much of this information back is not to keep intel-

ligence information but just to protect the Navy from criticism that it may have done a bad piece of planning. Now, we can't really find out whether you did a good piece of planning or not.

Admiral GADDIS. I would hope to assure you that that was not the intent at all, and that we went to considerable lengths for the investigators to see and to have presented to them all of the significant information that bore on the problem.

DELAY IN CARRIER HOMEPORTING

Mr. LONG. What technical problems does the State Department see with the so-called delay? "Plainly embarrassed"—this is a release of the day before yesterday—"by the Greek regime's manipulation of Sunday's referendum, the State Department is now forecasting a substantial delay in the U.S. Navy's plan to homeport a complete carrier task force in Athens by next spring.

"Refusing to admit political or diplomatic complications Mr. Churchill"—a State Department Greek affairs specialist—"insisted technical problems are the sole cause of the probable delay."

Can you tell us what those technical problems are, because it seems to me they are—

ADMIRAL GADDIS. We have agreed with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State that we will not move families incident to homeporting the carriers into Greece until we can foresee the availability for their use at the time of arrival the necessary support facilities, a school, commissary, exchange, and so forth. We had hoped to homeport a carrier in Athens approximately March 1974. It is physically impossible, in my personal estimation at this time, to achieve that basic requirement of the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State by March 1974. We could do it by July or August 1974 very easily, were we to have final approval for the lease construction of the facilities.

Mr. LONG. That is only 3 months.

Admiral GADDIS. Slightly more, yes, sir, and that is what Mr. Churchill is talking about, sir.

Mr. LONG. So you don't see a substantial delay then.

Admiral GADDIS. This is the delay for technical purposes that he speaks of, sir. I talked to Mr. Churchill personally on this subject about 2 months ago.

Mr. LONG. I don't see that 3 months is a substantial delay.

Admiral GADDIS. I think that is what he is speaking of. Maybe he is talking about a year's delay, and I would say there is no technical reason for that.

REQUIREMENT FOR RELOCATABLE PIER AT ELEVSIS

Mr. LONG. Does the Navy consider the site at Elefsis adequate for the long-range future?

Admiral GADDIS. Yes, sir. We have no intention of moving our destroyers out of Elefsis.

Mr. LONG. Why, then, did the Greek Government require the pier to be constructed to be relocatable? Why not construct a permanent pier at Megara or some other place?

Admiral GADDIS. The Greek Government required that the pier be relocatable, because they have, I understand, prospective long-range plans, not firm in any way, but of other agencies of the Greek Government, the possibility that in the 8-, 12, 15-year time frame from now, that their development plans for the northern Elevisis Bay area would require the destroyer pier to either be relocated or torn down. They therefore asked that it be relocatable, and we agreed.

Mr. LONG. That doesn't sound like a permanent location for us. There must be something more here.

Admiral GADDIS. For the foreseeable future, we are talking about the 8-, to 10-year time frame; and with no known firm departure at that date, I would say we feel reasonably firm.

Mr. LONG. By permanent, you don't mean—

Admiral GADDIS. Not for all time; no, sir.

Mr. LONG. You figure perhaps 6 to 8 years?

Admiral GADDIS. We normally plan specifically for 5 years, and we plan conceptually for the next 5 to 10 years, and beyond that we only make the very broadest assumptions.

Mr. LONG. So when you said that the site at Elevisis was adequate for the long-range future, you mean for what period of years?

Admiral GADDIS. At least the next 8 years.

Mr. LONG. Eight years?

Admiral GADDIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. LONG. But not beyond that?

Admiral GADDIS. No, sir.

Mr. LONG. Would you comment on the General Accounting Office statement that the fact remains that the Navy may ultimately be required to move out of the Elevisis berth, since the Greek Government reportedly has plans to industrialize the Elevisis area?

Admiral GADDIS. This is the point that I just made, sir, that this is the time frame that has been cited by the Hellenic Navy as possibly requiring movement.

Mr. LONG. So you don't see this industrial development within an 8-year period?

Admiral GADDIS. No, sir.

ACCESS FROM ELEVISIS TO SEA

Mr. LONG. Do you consider Elevisis to be adequate in view of the General Accounting Office finding from a Navy survey that said:

The disadvantages of the Elevisis site were stated to be, one, narrow entrance channel south and west, which restricted access to open sea during contingency operations.

Admiral GADDIS. There are two exits to Elevisis Bay available to the destroyers stationed there. Each exit has a channel at least 125 yards wide, and I as a destroyer sailor would have no difficulty using either one.

Mr. LONG. You don't think it is too narrow?

Admiral GADDIS. No, sir, not when I have been through 80-foot channels as a matter of routine in New England.

Mr. LONG. Well, are all sailors as good as you are, Admiral?

Admiral GADDIS. I hope, sir, and better.

Mr. PATTEN. Are you talking about the Cape Cod Canal?

Admiral GADDIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. PATTEN. I went up there on a destroyer.

Admiral GADDIS. You know all about it.

Mr. PATTEN. I was scared, don't worry.

Mr. LONG. I don't know, not every officer gets to be a vice admiral. Maybe they are not all as good sailors as you are.

ELEVSIS AREA

"2. The limited area for development of waterfront."

Admiral GADDIS. In the near Athens environ there is a limitation on waterfront area available from the Skaramanga to Piraeus area.

Mr. LONG. I am talking about Elefsis now.

Admiral GADDIS. In the area of Elefsis we see no difficulty whatsoever. There is not overdevelopment there at all.

Mr. LONG. And, 3. A nearby cement plant which produces undesirable cement dust which could be harmful to ships.

Admiral GADDIS. Yes, sir. This is a problem. As I say, the destroyers that are moored just beyond the pier site right now do not consider it an insurmountable problem, and I cited the comparable situation in Norfolk which we lived with for years and years.

Mr. LONG. Does everybody in the Navy agree with you and with your answers to these questions?

Admiral GADDIS. I am certain that there are people here and there who do not. I can guarantee to you that to the best of my knowledge the responsible people in the Navy agree with my statement.

Mr. LONG. People agree that you are responsible?

Admiral GADDIS. I would hope so.

Mr. LONG. I cannot believe that the GAO thought this up itself. I suppose the GAO officials talked to many Navy people.

Admiral GADDIS. We would like to keep the PIO out of this project.

LOCATIONS FOR CARRIERS AND ESCORTS

Mr. LONG. What do you have to say to the GAO finding, "Even if permitted to stay at Elefsis, the Navy would be unable to have the carrier and the destroyer squadron at the same location?"

Admiral GADDIS. I was asked that question the other day and I cited the fact that in six tours of duty in the Mediterranean there is no difference basically, conceptionally, between the relation of the destroyer berthing at Elefsis and the carrier berthing at Megara and the situation which we live with at Livorno, Naples, Cannes, Toulon, Marseille, Barcelona, and Palma.

Mr. LONG. Those situations exist at these locations, and you have to live with them?

Mr. PATTEN. San Diego, North Island? Where is your carrier?

Admiral GADDIS. At San Diego the carriers and the destroyers are closer together than they are at Athens.

Mr. LONG. Was that a good idea?

Admiral GADDIS. I am sure that the people who say they should be together are thinking of the contingency wartime situation.

Mr. LONG. We lost a lot at Pearl Harbor and Clark Field because we had too much too close. We have tried to avoid that situation since then.

Admiral GADDIS. They are thinking of the situation whenever you anchor large warships that you would have a screen of smaller warships operational around them. With the number of ships that we have in the Mediterranean today, those warships would never get in port if they were underway screening a carrier anchorage. We have accepted this point. As a matter of just talking about this subject—and I am not trying to say we are not interested in defending our carriers—but under a peacetime situation, and the situations change as tensions heighten or as a contingency situation seems near, I think everyone in the world recognizes that if someone is going to start a war with the United States the odds are that no matter what we do in peacetime, they will get the first hit. If this happens to be where it is, I think that is better than the first hit being at Washington and New York.

Mr. LONG. I don't doubt that, but do you think it is a good idea to remedy that situation?

Admiral GADDIS. I would prefer it be somewhere else than a carrier at Athens—don't get me wrong. I am saying that the screening ships require some port time for upkeep, and so forth. To my knowledge this has been standard practice for at least 20 years in the Mediterranean.

Mr. LONG. I don't know whether standard practice is always good. The GAO also reports:

"A carrier cannot be anchored at Eleusis because of the narrow inlets in the bay there and the waters are too shallow." You agree with that statement?

Admiral GADDIS. Yes, sir.

COST OF AIRFIELD FACILITIES

Mr. LONG. At Eleusis how much does the Navy plan to spend on the airfield?

Admiral GADDIS. \$1,948,000.

Mr. LONG. The proficiency flying will not be carried out here?

Admiral GADDIS. It will be from the Souda Bay area.

Mr. LONG. How do you account for the difference between the GAO estimate that the airfield cost would be \$3,649,000 and the Navy current estimate of \$1,948,000?

Admiral GADDIS. The GAO charged, in addition to our estimate, the military personnel costs of the Seabee battalion, which would effect this construction. We take the position that those are military personnel. They would be in the force whether they were building facilities at Eleusis, whether they were training in the field, or whether they were building houses at Diego Garcia, or somewhere else in the world. It is good training for those Seabees and probably better training than the field training we would be employing them on if not at Eleusis. As such, this is not incremental to the fact that we are at Athens.

Mr. LONG. Why should you be allowed to reprogram fiscal year 1973 military construction funds for the airfield facilities?

Admiral GADDIS. We feel that it is a justifiable reprogramming action. The funds are available. They do not need to be expended for other purposes authorized by congressional committees because of the developments since that authorization. Therefore, that money should be better used to support ongoing programs that have benefits to the Navy and to the United States.

NATO AIRCRAFT CARRIER PIER

Mr. LONG. The Navy has decided to build a permanent aircraft carrier pier, about \$13 million, with NATO infrastructure funds. What were the reasons?

Admiral GADDIS. We have made an estimate of what that would be. We have made no proposal in this regard to NATO yet.

Mr. LONG. It would be \$13 million?

Admiral GADDIS. This is our estimate of the concept planned for the pier.

Mr. LONG. Do we plan to go after that?

Admiral GADDIS. We would hope to at some time in the future, whether or not we homeport a carrier at Athens.

Mr. LONG. Does this include construction of a breakwater?

Admiral GADDIS. No, sir. No breakwater required.

DEPENDENT HOUSING

Mr. LONG. Where will the dependent families be housed?

Admiral GADDIS. On the civilian economy in Athens and its environs.

Mr. LONG. They go out and hunt on their own?

Admiral GADDIS. We have a housing referral office that assists them, that gives them a list of places that are satisfactory to their needs, that are within our standards, and they can choose any one they want.

Mr. LONG. When you dump 7,000 people there, does that create housing inflation?

Admiral GADDIS. We would move families into Athens at the rate of not more than 125 per week. This limitation here is—

Mr. LONG. Don't these people see them coming and raise their rents?

Admiral GADDIS. They have not in the past to any significant degree at all. We have been most successful in locating 1,250 dependents in Athens, as I pointed out, at an average rental of \$135 per month.

Mr. LONG. This has not gone up at all?

Admiral GADDIS. Not since we have been there last September.

Mr. LONG. What percentage of your housing requirements have been completed?

Admiral GADDIS. One hundred percent.

Mr. LONG. You have housed all of them?

Admiral GADDIS. Yes, sir. In phase 1.

Mr. LONG. When it comes to phase 2, how many more will be involved? How many phases are there?

Admiral GADDIS. Two phases. This would involve about 2,500, 2,600 more dependents. We have a number of houses, over 700 right now on the referral list and more available to go on the list. We foresee no difficulty in finding houses for the additional 2,600 dependents.

Mr. LONG. Can you explain why that is so? I would have thought you would have a housing inflation.

Admiral GADDIS. Mr. Patten helped me on this. There is considerable building in the Athens area. There is also some movement out of the area of Greek families. There is some of the building related obviously to the greater aspirations of moving out of close-in housing to suburban-type housing, the kind of thing for which we are competitive. And when we rent a house in the suburbs then this delays probably a couple months or so the Greek family that would move out

of the downtown area into the suburbs. This is strictly on a civilian-commercial competition approach.

Mr. LONG. I am a great believer in that concept, but I wondered what the inflation factor was going to be.

Admiral GADDIS. To date we have experienced little or no inflation. I would be less than candid if I said we didn't expect some.

LOCATION OF PERSONNEL SUPPORT FACILITIES

Mr. LONG. How far will the support facilities such as officers clubs, commissaries, golf courses, schools, be from Megara?

Admiral GADDIS. No. 1, we will have no golf course. The commissary, the school and the exchange is planned to be in the near Corinth circle area, approximately 22 to 25 miles from Megara.

Mr. PATTEN. The pressure would be more for a swimming pool.

Admiral GADDIS. There are quite a few in the area; yes, sir.

Mr. LONG. How much will you be asking for dependent support facilities?

Admiral GADDIS. I would like to provide the specifics for the record. [The information follows:]

The following leased facilities at Athens are exclusively devoted to dependent support:

	<i>Lease</i>
Dependent school.....	\$120, 000
Dependent school storage.....	4, 000
USAF commissary parking.....	28, 000
Total	152, 000

Additionally, the following facilities are planned for lease:

Temporary school space.....	\$18, 000
Child care center.....	9, 000
Foodland	9, 000
Phase II school.....	475, 000
Phase II commissary/exchange.....	430, 000
Total	941, 000

Admiral GADDIS. This is on an annual lease basis.

LIKELIHOOD OF ATHENS CARRIER HOMEPORTING

Mr. LONG. Thank you for those answers. I want to wind up with a general question. Are we going to go through, in your estimation, with this Greek homeporting? There has been a tremendous amount of criticism of it from the population as a whole, some of it from liberals, but also from people who are not particularly exercised about the political aspects. They don't think it is a terribly favorable arrangement.

Admiral GADDIS. I would like to be most candid, that I feel the political situation in Greece is not of the finest that one could imagine. Our people who live in Athens see very little effect of this political situation on their lives. Their contacts with the Greek people, as my contacts have been with the Greek people all over Greece over the last 25 years, have been most friendly and warm.

There could be some, shall we say, political price to our presence. Certainly not to the extent of endorsing the regime on anything that

they propose to do. There is a price to pay if we don't homeport, too. That is our concern.

Mr. LONG. I am inclined to think that homeporting is a good concept, and it may be that this has geographical and technical advantages over other areas. Are they so great that you have to ignore other possibilities?

Admiral GADDIS. The principal advantage of homeporting in Athens is the fact that we in Athens do have the chance to satisfy our people and still remain austere and still remain within this limitation of \$13.4 million per year costs to the U.S. Navy and to the U.S. Government. This is because we have the capability to house our people on the civilian economy comfortably and at acceptable prices to them.

COSTS

Mr. LONG. How much have we put into this effort? What are going to be the total long-run costs? How much have we put in so far, and have we reached the point of no return?

Admiral GADDIS. We have spent toward homeporting (based on the figures that we have put forth so far, of course, the one-time cost is sunk cost), about \$11 million, counting Eleusis—I mean, counting the Sanctuary. Our total outlay to date is in the order of magnitude of \$15 million.

Mr. LONG. That is not such a huge amount considering the way we throw money around here. What is the total down-the-road cost before it is completed?

Admiral GADDIS. No more than \$13.4 million per year.

Mr. LONG. Year?

Admiral GADDIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. LONG. For infrastructure?

Admiral GADDIS. No, sir. This includes all costs. For example, the added costs of people that are homeported in Athens going to their next duty station from Athens instead of going from Norfolk or Jacksonville.

Mr. LONG. If we pull out of there, those costs would not recur?

Admiral GADDIS. Yes, sir, the costs are only for facilities to support dependents and facilities to support the ships.

Mr. LONG. That is what is involved, \$13 million?

Admiral GADDIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. LONG. The GAO claims it is another \$5 million.

Admiral GADDIS. We dispute the other \$5 million. The order of magnitude is still in the same ball park.

Mr. LONG. We have an additional \$2.7 million for dependents aboard ship, \$1.2 million for port operations, charter hire, pier costs, \$1.1 million for airfield operations. The GAO adds about \$5 million to your figure, which comes to \$18.7 million.

Admiral GADDIS. The dollars they are adding are costs that have already been sunk in and no way can be avoided. They are not incremental to the Athens initiative. They are the costs of the crew of the *Sanctuary*, for an example.

Mr. LONG. Before we made the decision to homeport?

Admiral GADDIS. Yes, sir. The costs—

Mr. LONG. That had nothing to do with the decision to homeport, that \$5 million?

Admiral GADDIS. That is exactly correct. One of the items the GAO includes is the cost of cold iron support. What we call MUSE equipment—mobile unility support equipment. That equipment exists. We are not going to buy new equipment but only move it from the United States to Athens.

Mr. LONG. I understand that. That is all right. These principal considerations don't strike me as being sufficient. Maybe I have been sort of shockproofed as a result of my years on this subcommittee, with billions of dollars here and there. It does not strike me that that is the big thing.

Admiral GADDIS. It struck us as a reasonable approach. This is our main contention, this is an austere operation.

Mr. LONG. I think the main objection comes back to the political and strategic considerations. The question of whether the Navy was completely forthright with Congress, I must say, it always gets my back up when I feel that we have not been given full information.

Admiral GADDIS. We have made a concerted attempt to try to be responsive, sir. If we fall short of the mark we certainly intend to rectify it.

Mr. LONG. We are all going to have to be more forthright in the future.

That is all I have.

Mr. PATTEN. Thank you, Mr. Long.

We want to thank you, Admiral Gaddis and Admiral Lalor and the backup people. You are well aware that this particular project has attracted attention for a lot of reasons that are not in the book. They are political and a lot of other things.

I might say to you that over Christmas time, when I was in Athens, they had a strike at the technological institution. I went over there and I took out three or four of the graduate students who spoke English. We went to some place to have a meal and music with a group. And without prying, I tried to get some idea of their attitude. There is no need of my relating that, but it was favorable to the Government. I only spoke to a few people, so it was limited, but I frankly didn't run into any hostility toward the Government. I mention that because we have got people who are all excited about the political situation and lack of democracy, and other things.

We were in Athens and in Naples and Sigonella. I mention that because facing us, you may feel we have not seen these places.

Admiral GADDIS. We know you were there, and I was speaking of Admiral Charbonnet as our negotiator with the Navy on this subject in response to Mr. Long, and I am sure that he is the gentleman who briefed you at Sigonella. He is a classmate of mine. We talk three or four times a week on this subject.

Mr. PATTEN. It makes you depressed when they tell you what they need and because of financial restraints they are not even asking for it. I am talking about making a place fit to live, recreational facilities and the like. They are my kids. They had a particular problem on support facilities in Naples, at the time I went there. These are boys out of my town, and I felt a little depressed in some areas where they made their point.

Admiral GADDIS. We have not been able to do everything that is needed to be done for them, but we have helped significantly since that visit. Hopefully, it has improved their situation in Naples.

Mr. PATTEN. Sometimes you wish that every Member of Congress were required to get additional information on the facts and the real situation.

Admiral GADDIS. We certainly appreciate it when you know what we are talking about from seeing our installations and our problems.

Mr. PATTEN. There are so few of us.

Admiral GADDIS. That is the problem.

Mr. PATTEN. I have been asked to do many things here in 10 years, and I have not taken a committee trip in many years. Maybe I am a coward. I didn't want to be criticized and have people say I am on a junket. The only trips I have taken are under international treaties. In most cases, I said no, three or four times, I am more comfortable in my home than any other place. That goes for the Ivory Coast, Hong Kong. I cannot understand why most of our people don't accept that as a fact. When it is purposeful and meaningful, the Members of Congress should be more knowledgeable on these subjects.

Admiral GADDIS. Particularly when you are on committees like this one.

Mr. PATTEN. I have never, in the years I have been on this committee, put a voucher in. I have looked at housing and the Navy home in Philadelphia, and many other things, and I have never submitted a voucher or asked for reimbursement. I know other Congressmen who have spent \$8,000 and \$10,000 and wouldn't submit requests for reimbursement; they can afford it. In case you don't know it, I am the lowest profile financially of any incumbent Congressman. That may be self-serving.

I was secretary of state 8 years at \$2,500 a year and never used a nickel. I held county office 15 years and, comparing my experience with others, a rug for the office, I never went to any expense. I did this deliberately. The Governor said I would make a nickel bounce.

I want to thank all of you. I think you have helped us, and you have been responsive and you have been cooperative.

If there is nothing further, we will adjourn.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL NAVAL MEDICAL CENTER, BETHESDA, MD.

NECESSITY FOR WASHINGTON, D.C., LOCATION

[The following information is in addition to that on p. 301.]

One of the worldwide symbols of Navy medicine is the National Naval Medical Center. The institution is well recognized in the academic community for its outstanding educational programs. Although the physical location of the Center in Bethesda is not unique in terms of training—with the exception of its proximity to the National Institutes of Health, a facility unmatched in the world—its site in the metropolitan area of Washington, D.C., does offer concrete advantages which serve to fulfill the prerequisites of a medical teaching facility of its scope.

There are currently 18 approved residency programs which have been sanctioned by the Residency Review Committee of the Council on Medical Education, American Medical Association. These include: anesthesiology, dermatology, internal medicine, neurology, neurosurgery, psychiatry, obstetrics and gynecology, ophthalmology, orthopedics, otolaryngology, pathology, pediatrics, plastic surgery, radiology, surgery, cardiovascular and thoracic surgery, urology, and oral surgery. Moreover, there are five fellowships or subspecialty programs in cardiovascular disease, endocrinology, gastroenterology, hematology, and pulmonary disease. It must be pointed out that this represents a greater span of programs than is available at any other naval hospital. Moreover, two additional programs are in the approved stage. There are currently 121 residents and 11 fellows in training. Bethesda's output of specialists accounts for 25 percent of the Navy's medical specialist manpower force.

It is an established fact that the most attractive inducement for a physician to enter the Navy is the postdoctoral residencies. Moreover, the predominant number of regular Navy physicians were Navy residents. The factors which impact on the success of these residency programs are considerable, but several stand out. There is no doubt that an academic environment stimulates improved patient care. Further, outstanding educational institutions attract exceptional physicians. The environment and locale to establish and maintain such a facility are critical.

Paramount to the success of any teaching program is a ready availability of varied patient material. The impact of fully developed and established medical facilities upon this problem may best be described as follows. There are basic teaching hospital requirements dictated by the American Medical Association which are fundamental to the accreditation of educational programs by the various medical specialty boards. These are defined in terms of patient material and teaching staff. Although the exact prerequisites vary depending upon the clinical service, an easily recognizable example would be the necessity for a general surgery resident to complete 4 years of varied and intense procedure work with 1 year in primary patient care. The American Board of Surgery must approve the workload and potential patient types prior to issuing program certification.

Between 1960 and 1970, the Washington metropolitan area was the fastest growing of the Nation's 10 largest cities. In 1970, Bethesda's beneficiary population—or that group to whom the Center provides medical care—consisted of 148,728 people. This provides a sufficient volume of cases to provide each resident with enough exposure to various clinical situations and an equally important variety of disease. There is a compatible mix of inpatient and outpatient requirements such that the practitioner learns to accommodate the various levels of

disease in an appropriate manner. In fiscal 1973, there were 12,426 admissions to the Center and 496,684 outpatient visits.

With the establishment of a requisite for a large contiguous population base, the site of the Center in its current location has several other prominent advantages. One cannot overlook the role of the National Naval Medical Center as the major medical referral center on the east coast. Approximately 10 percent of the inpatient workload is brought in from the entire expanse of the east coast and naval activities in Europe in order to avail the patient of the extensive and sophisticated range of services available. The central geographical location of the Center and, additionally, its close proximity and relationship with the efficient and well-established aeromedical evacuation facilities at Andrews Air Force Base are critical.

To carry on a range of training services of the Center's scope may not be accomplished in an "isolated" medical community. Affiliations with other hospitals and, particularly, medical schools is essential. Cross-consultations and an available pool of medical expertise is a necessity when treating patients with a constellation of diseases, such as at the Center. The cross-consultation rate at Bethesda is comparable to such prestigious hospitals as the Universities of Minnesota, Illinois, Kentucky, and Chicago. As a result of NNMC's formalized affiliation with the three area medical schools (Georgetown, George Washington, and Howard), Navy residents receive additional clinical exposure at these facilities and the 69 Center staff medical officers participate as faculty members at the various institutions. Moreover, Bethesda has affiliation with the Children's Hospital in Washington to provide residents in many specialties a sophisticated pediatric training program. The concept of a military hospital performing many of the roles of a teaching hospital for medical students is relatively new—and Bethesda has led the way. Training is provided not only for Navy medical scholarship students, but also for civilian students. In conjunction with the above affiliations, during the last year (the first of the program), 310 students trained at the Center. As this figure was for only six clinical departments initially, the potential impact may well be imagined when 17 services participate this year. Not only would it take several years to establish such close liaisons with medical schools in another area, there are few areas that would offer three such facilities for affiliation.

Having established Bethesda's access to a large, varied patient population, a central, accessible location, significant medical school and hospital affiliations, there are three institutions with which the Center is related which are unavailable elsewhere: the National Library of Medicine, the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, and the National Institutes of Health. These facilities provide a wealth of medical information, and in the case of National Institutes of Health, patients which are inextricably incorporated into NNMC's teaching regime. Although a residency program could exist without them—as those outside the area do—their input differentiates a very good program from an outstanding program, as at NNMC. The wealth of pathological information at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, the reference material at National Library of Medicine, and the numbers of "once in a lifetime" teaching cases from NIH greatly augment NNMC's educational capability.

Finally, the tenant commands at NNMC (Naval Medical Research Institute, Navy Toxicology Unit, Naval Medical Training Institute, Naval Graduate Dental School, Naval School of Health Care Administration) relate as heavily to the Center's teaching mission as the Center does for providing patient material for their requirements. From a facility standpoint, the value of capital structures at Bethesda is \$110 million. If the NNMC "package" were to be relocated, it is unlikely that figure would be nearly enough to reestablish a medical center of like capability. To find an area offering the additional qualitative factors mentioned previously would be even more unlikely.

COMPUTATION OF REQUIREMENTS

(The following information is additional to that found on page 296:)

The requirement for the redevelopment of the National Naval Medical Center, was determined as a result of an extensive study by RTKL, Inc., a civilian architectural/engineering firm assisted by the following special consultants:

1. Westinghouse Electric Corp. Health Systems Department.

2. Metcalf and Associates, Architects and Engineers.

3. Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions Medical Planning and Development Committee.

4. Jack W. Love, M.D., Ph. D., Santa Barbara Medical Clinic.

Fundamental to defining future requirements in an understanding of the missions of the various command components of the National Naval Medical Center and their interrelationships. There are three basic missions performed at the National Naval Medical Center. These are:

Health care delivery.—For 148,728 active duty, dependents of active duty, and retired personnel in the Washington Metropolitan area, as well as specialized treatment for Navywide referral cases.

Educational training.—For 600 technicians and 1,076 officers annually.

Research.—Biomedical and research relating to current requirements in deep sea and nuclear medicine as well as clinical research relating to the state-of-the-art in medicine.

There is a very high degree of interdependence among these missions as they relate to the operational capability of the Navy as a whole and the specific capability of naval medical activity in support of these operational requirements.

The effectiveness with which all missions are performed is related to the degree to which problems and constraints can be overcome and the responsiveness of planning to future trends.

The problem which represents the greatest constraint at the National Naval Medical Center is the inadequacy of the physical facilities from functional and environmental points of view, as well as from operational and management points of view.

Since the facilities were constructed in 1942, 31 years ago, changes in technology and health care delivery have created serious deficiencies. In addition, the continuously increasing workload requirements have exceeded the designed capacity of the facility and of ancillary services. Other facilities are of temporary construction, long obsolete, but still required to house functions and activities for which they were not intended.

In view of the high degree of uncertainty associated with the long-range planning of military health care facilities, a new approach has been taken to provide a framework for the continuing planning of National Naval Medical Center.

The level of requirements identified is based on the total predicted health care demand, as opposed to the requirements which are identified based on an extension of the historical trends at the National Naval Medical Center.

This is a radical departure from the past planning in which historical workloads were used as the basic planning tool and translated into facilities configured to provide for patients by virtue of their beneficiary category.

Historically the future health care requirements for the military have been determined by averaging the previous 12-month period workload. This traditional planning method has too often led to understated resource requirements and unmet health care needs.

Needed is a framework to forecast health care requirements at various times in the future, a framework which would also convert those forecasts into specifications of the health care resources required.

FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENTS OF THIS FRAMEWORK

1. An estimate of the population served, which provides a measure of the total potential health care demand at National Naval Medical Center. This is defined as the normal inpatient and outpatient care for authorized personnel in the Washington metropolitan area.

2. *A data base.*—Defines the present workload and characteristics of the National Naval Medical Center.

3. *Requirements for facilities.*—The ability to utilize the data base and plan for requirements selectively by beneficiary categories (active duty, dependents, retired, referrals), and by levels of care (outpatient and inpatient—intensive, heavy, moderate and light care).

4. *A design system.*—Provides the ranges of flexibility and growth capability required to respond to future variables in mission and health care demand, within an improved functional configuration.

5. *A phased development plan.*—To implement projects tied to realistic assessment of military construction program and operations and maintenance funding.

Within this framework, a specific point in time for planning was selected, and the predicted requirements were defined. The point in time selected is fiscal year 1977, the earliest date that new facilities could be in place at National Naval Medical Center based on the funding procedures of the military construction program and overall Navywide commitments of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

It is fully understood that actual facilities and resources which will be programmed will fall somewhere between the range of total demand and demand based on historic trends to reflect the best blend between health care services, and special qualitative requirements of the teaching and research missions.

POTENTIAL POPULATION ESTIMATES

The objective of the population analysis is to establish a quantitative framework for the planning of health care resources for the National Naval Medical Center. More specifically, an accurate estimate of the beneficiary population permits the planners the following:

(1) To predict the total potential health care demand of the population by various beneficiary components.

(2) To complement the historical workload method of planning by the identification of health care needs of the beneficiary population not currently served by the National Naval Medical Center. This is defined as the differential between the actual current workload experience and the total potential health care demand.

(3) To be sensitive to future variables for the beneficiary categories.

(4) To correlate the health care data for the National Naval Medical Center with comparable data from other military and civilian health care systems.

The following approach was taken for defining the best population estimate for the National Naval Medical Center.

Definition of potential population ranges.

Correlation of utilization rates with other military and civilian data.

Testing of assumptions.

Conclusions on the best estimate for National Naval Medical Center.

The potential population was defined as follows:

Active duty -----	28,607
Dependents of active duty -----	71,517
Retired -----	10,017
Dependents of retired -----	28,048
Others -----	10,539
Total -----	148,728

The active duty figure of 28,607 is fact taken from Bureau of Naval Personnel report R31610B as of May 31, 1973.

The dependents of active duty figure of 71,517 was calculated by using a multiplier representing a ratio of dependents to active duty. Various estimates were analyzed with different dependent-of-active multipliers. The multipliers were analyzed in terms of the different character of the active duty Navy population stationed in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area as opposed to overall Navy characteristics. An analysis of the active duty personnel being served by National Naval Medical Center indicated a preponderance in the 20-50 age group with dependents ratio of 2 to 3.5, and an absence of the under 20 age group where the dependent ratio would be expected to range between 1 and 2. Therefore, it was concluded that the 1.5 multiplier currently used is too low. A 2.5 multiplier was assumed and was tested with the population estimates. This multiplier was related to data used by the Air Force at Malcom Grow, Andrews Air Force Base, and at the New Walter Reed Army Hospital, as well as other Navy data.

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Dependents multipliers</i>
New Walter Reed Army Hospital -----	3.75
Dependents of retired -----	2.80
Malcom Grow, Andrews Air Force Base -----	2.50
RTKL test assumption, National Naval Medical Center -----	2.50
Ballinger report (1967) -----	2.10
Naval hospital basic facilities requirements list (1971) -----	1.50

The conclusion is that 2.5 figure is a good estimate based on the active duty age group served by National Naval Medical Center, and it correlates directly with Andrews Air Force Base, which although a smaller facility than Bethesda, fulfills the mission of a regional referral center as well as that of a base level health care system for the Air Force.

The conclusions and data correlation indicate that the dependent population estimate is an excellent estimate for National Naval Medical Center.

This recommendation is based on the following specific factors:

(1) The 2.5 dependent-of-active-duty multiplier reflects more nearly the age and rank characteristics of the active duty population stationed in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.

(2) Using the 2.5 dependent multiplier, there is an excellent correlation between the dependent utilization rates of National Naval Medical Center (3.12) and the utilization rates of other military hospitals (3.05).

(3) The beneficiary population of National Naval Medical Centers requires health care resources other than what is accounted for in the current workload and utilization rates.

The retired population estimates of 10,017 was estimated by postal zip codes of retired pay mailing addresses. Although this technique does not account for paychecks mailed to destinations other than the home address, the estimate is considered sufficiently accurate in view of the percentage of workload represented by the retired population.

CORRELATION WITH CIVILIAN AND OTHER MILITARY HEALTH CARE DATA

To determine the most appropriate beneficiary population estimate for National Naval Medical Center within the population ranges indicated, the current outpatient workload and utilization rates were correlated with utilization factors from similar military and civilian health care delivery systems. Specifically, data was obtained from the following sources:

Health Insurance Plan of New York (HIP).

Household Interview Survey (HIS)—HEW.

Kaiser Permanente.

Department of Defense (DOD) study "Systems Analysis Toward a New Generation of Military Hospitals"—Utilization data for eight base level health care systems (BLHOS).

The correlation with civilian health care data is based on the assumption that:

(1) The systems are comparable to the military health care systems in that entry into the system is not restrained by economic or social factors.

(2) Unlike the military systems, the civilian systems are not saturated and therefore the utilization rates accurately reflect the health care needs of the population served.

(3) the age/sex characteristics of the civilian population have been converted to reflect the age/sex characteristics of the beneficiary categories of the military. Therefore, the morbidity characteristics for the nonmilitary (that is, dependents and retired) components of the population are similar.

(4) the Military active duty population component has its own morbidity characteristics, which are accurately reflected in the DOD utilization rates.

Based on these assumptions, the following table reflects the data correlation for the various population estimates:

REVISED NAVAL HOSPITAL BASIC FACILITIES REQUIREMENTS LIST (MAY 1971)

Category	Population	Current workload	NNMC	Kaiser HIP/HIS	DOD
Active duty.....	28,607	119,644	4.25	3.5	5.20
Dependents (AD).....	71,517	223,433	3.12	4.2	3.05
Retired.....	10,017	48,733	4.90	4.7	.92
Dependents (retired).....	28,048	74,089	2.70	3.7	1.03
Others.....	10,539	14,733	1.40	-----	-----
Total.....	148,728	480,632	3.23	4.0	-----

CONCLUSIONS ON BENEFICIARY POPULATION ESTIMATES

Significant conclusions relative to data correlation for the population estimate are as follows:

(1) Current (May 1971) basic facilities requirements list estimate with 2.5 dependent multiplier: If this population estimate is correct, then National Naval Medical Center is providing for the health care requirements of the beneficiary population on a comparable basis with other military hospitals. The health care needs not provided for at the hospital for dependents and dependents of retired is approximately 25-30 percent.

(2) Health care needs not accounted for: The current workload and utilization rates for National Naval Medical Center do not account for all health care requirements of the beneficiary population. Specifically, the following factors are not quantified:

Utilization of other health care resources (civilian or military)
CHAMPUS referrals;

Unmet health care need (defined as an episode of care where the patient does not seek out health care services).

(3) Other conclusions: The ambulatory care workload has increased from 250,000 visits per year in 1963, when the present outpatient facilities were opened, to a current level of 500,000 per year. However, the rate of increase over the past few years has plateaued, indicating that: "All the health care demand is sufficiently being met, or the facilities are saturated."

The 8-week appointment backlog in many specialty clinics and the high rate of utilization (15 percent) of the walk-in and emergency facilities are strong indicators that saturated facilities serve as a restraining influence on utilization rates of the population, and all the health care requirements are not being served at the National Naval Medical Center.

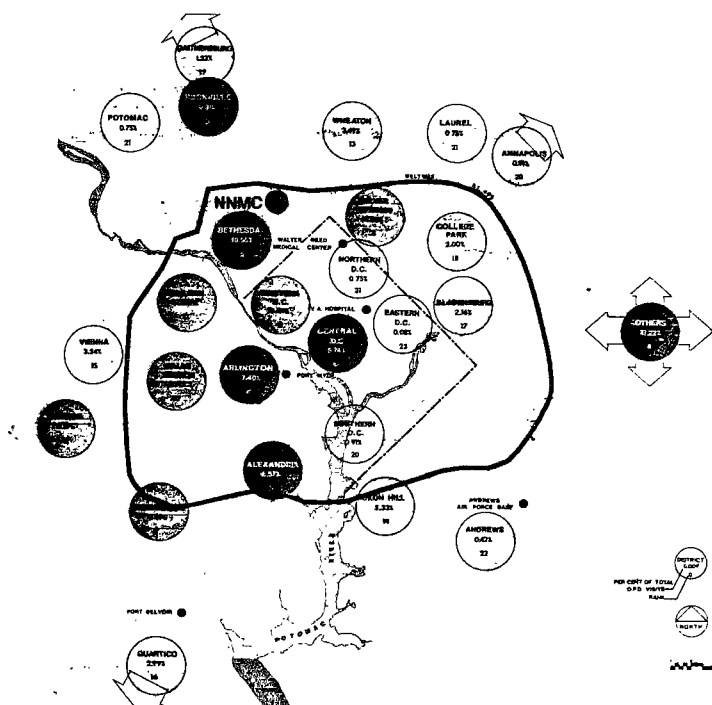
GEOGRAPHIC ORIGIN ANALYSIS

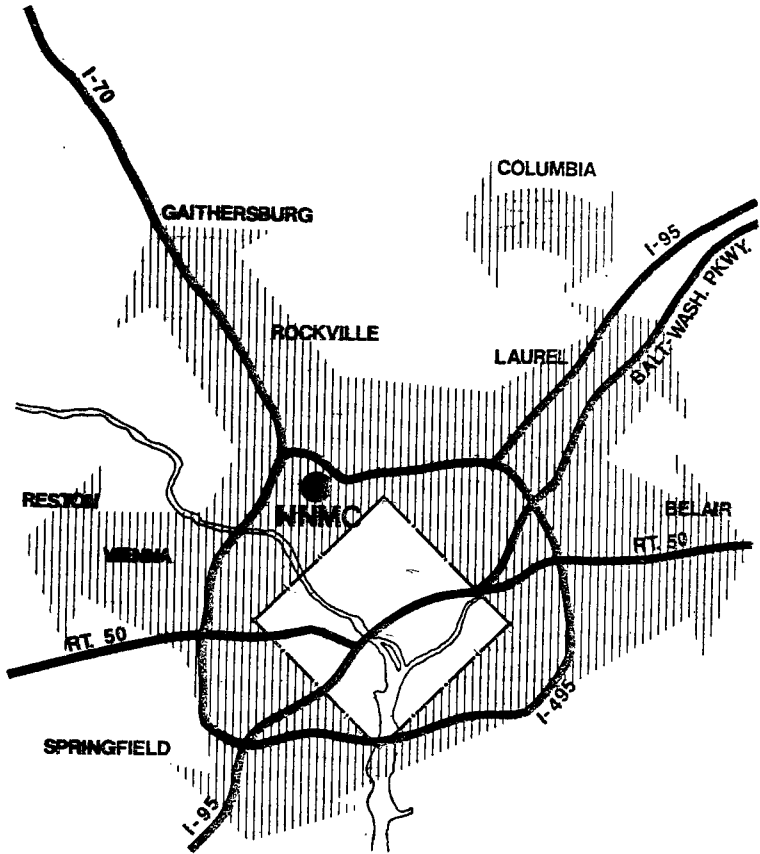
The beneficiary population origin survey was initiated with a 1 percent (1,200) sample of current outpatient cardex files. Patient, beneficiary category and service affiliation were related to geographic origin within the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area. The following table summarizes the results:

OUTPATIENT VISITS DISTRIBUTION (PERCENTAGES)	NAVY/MARINES					ARMY					AIR FORCE					COAST GUARD/P.H.S.					OTHERS		TOTAL
	Act.	D.A.	R.	D.R.&D.	Total	Act.	D.A.	R.	D.R.&D.	Total	Act.	D.A.	R.	D.R.&D.	Total	Act.	D.A.	R.	D.R.&D.	Total			
Wash. D.C. Central	.58	1.50	.25	.67	2.99			.08	.08	.17		.17		.08	.25	.17	.17			.33	2.00		5.74
Wash. D.C. - West	.25	1.16	.67	.42	2.49		.08	.08	.08	.25		.08	.08	.08	.25	.17	.42			.58	.91		4.49
Wash. D.C. North		.25	.33	.17	.75																		.75
Wash. D.C. South	.08	.42			.50							.17	.08		.25							.17	.91
Wash. D.C. - East		.08			.08																		.08
Arlington	1.16	4.41	.42	.42	6.40		.17		.08	.25		.17			.17		.25			.25	.33		7.40
Alexandria	1.16	3.24	.58	.75	5.74		.08		.17	.25	.08	.08	.08	.08	.33	.08	.17			.25			6.57
Beltsdale	2.99	1.75	.75	1.25	6.32	.17	.50	.17	.17	1.00	.08	.33	.08	.17	.67	.83	.83	.08	.17	1.91	.67		10.56
Falls Church	.33	1.91	.33	.42	2.99		.25		.08	.33	.08	.17	.08		.33	.08				.08	.17		3.91
Fairfax	.42	1.83		.50	2.74	.08	.67			.75		.08			.08								3.57
Vienna	.08	1.83	.25	.33	2.49		.25			.25		.25			.25	.08	.08			.17	.08		3.24
Rockville	.58	2.49	.42	.91	4.41	.08	.67	.33		1.08	.08	.42	.17	.42	1.08	.33	1.83			2.16	.58		9.31
Silver Spring	.33	1.91	.25	.67	3.16	.17	.42			.58	.08	.25		.33	.67	.08	.08			.17	.25		4.82
McLean	.50	1.50	.33	.75	3.08		.25		.17	.42	.17	.08			.25						.08		3.82
Gaithersburg		.42	.08	.25	.75	.08				.08			.08	.08	.17		.25		.08	.33			1.33
Oxon Hill	.83	1.33	.25	.25	2.66				.08	.08	.08	.33			.42						.17		3.33
Wheaton	.25	.83	.17	.58	1.83	.08		.08	.08	.25		.08		.08	.17	.17	.42		.08	.67	.58		3.49
Potomac	.17	.50		.08	.75																		.75
Quantico	2.00	.91		.08	2.99																		2.99
Andrews	.08	.08		.08	.25		.08			.08				.08	.08								.42
Bladensburg	.25	.91	.17	.58	1.91											.08				.08	.17		2.16
College Park	.25	.91	.25	.33	1.75		.17			.17							.08			.08			2.00
Laurel	.25	.25	.17	.08	.75																		.75
Annapolis	.58	.17		.17	.91																		.91
Springfield	.58	2.16	.58	.75	4.07	.08	.33		.08	.50		.33			.33	.08	.17			.25	.33		5.45
Other Areas	2.99	4.07	1.25	2.16	10.47		.08		.08	.17			.08		.08		.33		.17	.50			11.22
TOTAL	18.29	36.82	7.48	12.64	73.23	.75	3.99	.75	1.16	6.65	.33	2.99	.75	1.41	5.82	2.16	5.07	.08	.50	7.81	6.48		100.00

The data was further analyzed by percentage of visits from specific communities in the metropolitan area and their relationship to the Capital Beltway, considered to be the primary access route serving the National Naval Medical Center. The other military health care facilities are indicated to show their relative location to the National Naval Medical Center.

ORIGINS OF OUTPATIENT VISITS





The future metropolitan development pattern is superimposed to determine the future growth areas and their relationships to communities currently being served by the National Naval Medical Center. The assumption is that areas which are now substantially built up such as Alexandria, Arlington, Bethesda, and Rockville and currently show a high percent of origin for National Naval Medical Center patients, will maintain their current levels, or decrease slightly as the population shifts to more suburban locations. Areas such as Falls Church, McLean, Fairfax, Vienna, Gaithersburg, which currently indicate moderate percentages of patient origins are high development areas in the future, and therefore, will probably account for increased percentages of patient origins to National Naval Medical Center, as all are extremely favorably located to the transportation routes. Therefore, even with future transportation and regional growth, National Naval Medical Center will continue to be the most advantageously located military health care facility in the Metropolitan Washington area.

In view of the current planning and construction of the new Walter Reed Army Hospital, the impact of this facility on the future requirements at National Naval Medical Center needed to be assessed. The gross planning criteria for Walter Reed reviewed as follows:

(1) Inpatient beds, 56 of 1,320 beds are programed for Navy/Marine Corps active duty and their dependents.

(2) In terms of population served, of the programed active duty strength of 4,029, 70 are identified as Navy/Marine Corps.

(3) Outpatient visits, based on the 1964/65 experience of 656,000 visits per year, are programed for 745,000 visits per year.

(4) Other workload criteria is based on historical experience from fiscal year 1962 through fiscal year 1965 and projected on a straight line with programed increases from 0 to 10 percent per year for 5 years.

Significant factors for planning of the future requirements of National Naval Medical Center are that the new Walter Reed Hospital is planned and designed to serve the health care requirements as currently experienced. No facilities are planned to assume the service responsibilities for Navy/Marine Corps personnel and their dependents beyond nominal level based on historical experience. Potential overlaps between the facilities might occur in the clinical referral and research functions, rather than the high volume health care services provided to a beneficiary population. The National Naval Medical Center will continue to be located more advantageously relative to transportation routes for emergency services and general access from the metropolitan area.

CONCLUSIONS ON POPULATION ORIGINS

The following major conclusions are based on population origins analysis:

(1) The population origin service at the National Naval Medical Center is not based on the designated service area for National Naval Medical Center.

(2) The population origin generally relates to the western half of the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area encompassing central and western Washington, D.C., northern Virginia and Montgomery County, Md.

(3) It is anticipated that the future population origin will continue to relate to major transportation routes and will originate to a greater extent in communities which are not yet densely developed.

(4) Population origin is based primarily on service affiliation with 80 percent of the workload served being Navy, Marines, and Coast Guard affiliated.

(5) The new Walter Reed Army Hospital will not have a major long-term impact on the broad spectrum of health care services currently provided at the National Naval Medical Center.

Other significant conclusions include the fact that 11 percent of patients come from various locations outside of the metropolitan area, ranging from Pennsylvania to West Virginia. These patient origins do not include referrals from Annapolis or Quantico, which are identified specifically. Of patients served at the National Naval Medical Center 6.6 percent are affiliated with the Army, and potentially this portion of the workload could be affected by the New Walter Reed. Similarly, however, new facilities and resources at National Naval Medical Center would increase the attractiveness of the center to all segments of population authorized for care, and therefore offset a temporarily reversed workload.

THE BENEFICIARY POPULATION AS A PLANNING FRAMEWORK

The definition of the beneficiary population for the National Naval Medical Center provides a sound quantitative framework for the planning of health care resources including space requirements. More significantly, however, this framework permits the continuous updating and refinement of data elements based on the most current experiences. Although the recommended planning base of 150,000 is still an estimate which is based on certain quantitative and qualitative assumptions, the confidence level for planning has been tested with the following conclusions:

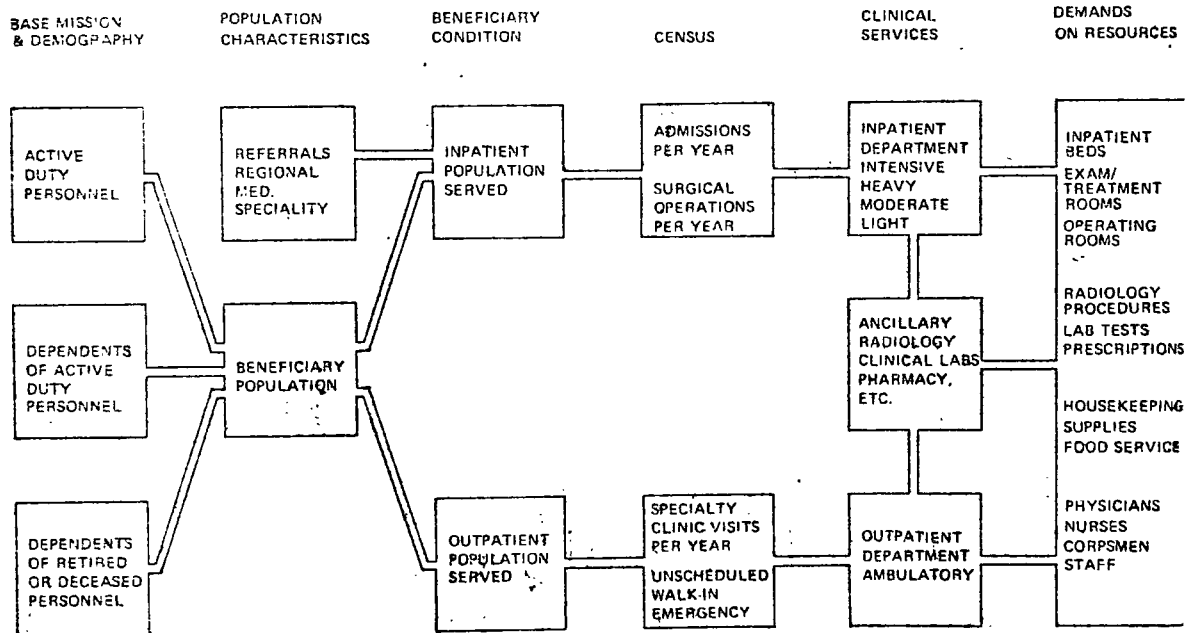
(1) Seventy-one percent of the workload is accounted for with hard data based on active duty strength forecast, and projected dependent loading.

(2) Seventy-three percent of the workload is accounted for by service affiliation (Navy/Marine Corps).

The final conclusion is that although the beneficiary population provides quantitative framework which covers a broad spectrum of health care services, the qualitative considerations of the referral and teaching missions place an additional requirement on all types of resources. New concepts of regionalization are further factors which can be adequately reflected in the planning since the external workload components are identified in the model structure. Finally, the effectiveness of the planning framework is contingent on the ability and commitment of the Navy to provide adequate resources in terms of staff and facilities to meet all the requirements for health care services.

DEMAND MODEL

DEMAND MODEL



THE DATA BASE: WHO IS BEING SERVED—INTENSITY OF CARE—DURATION OF
HOSPITALIZATION

The primary objective of the data base is to define the National Naval Medical Center as it exists today.

A major component of the data pertaining specifically to the Naval Hospital was a sampling of current inpatient and outpatient medical records. The sample provides a current description of the patient care operations of the hospital in terms of: Who is being served—Intensity of care—Duration of hospitalization.

Who is being served? The population composition currently being served by the Naval Hospital is identified by age/sex and beneficiary category for both inpatients (fig. 1) and outpatients (fig. 2).

Figure 1.

INPATIENT BETHESDA POPULATION

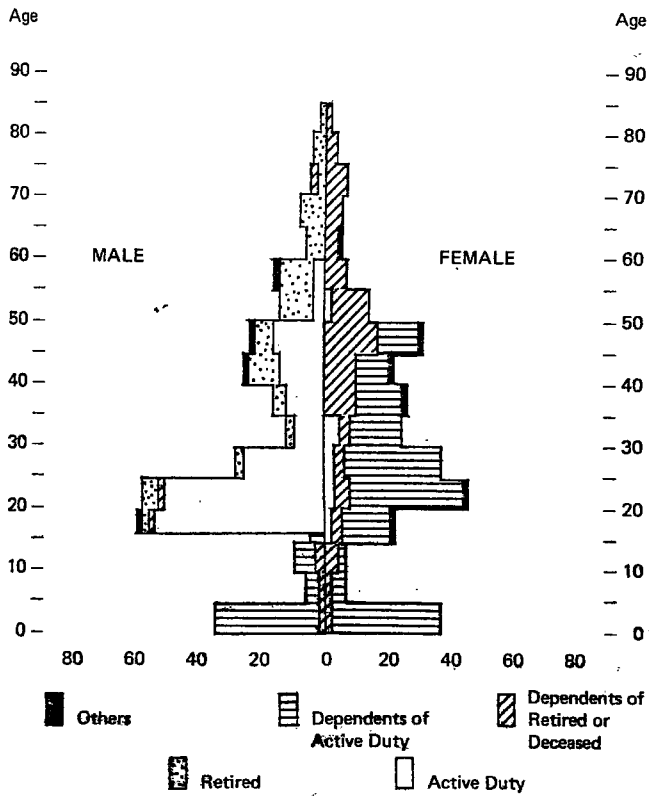
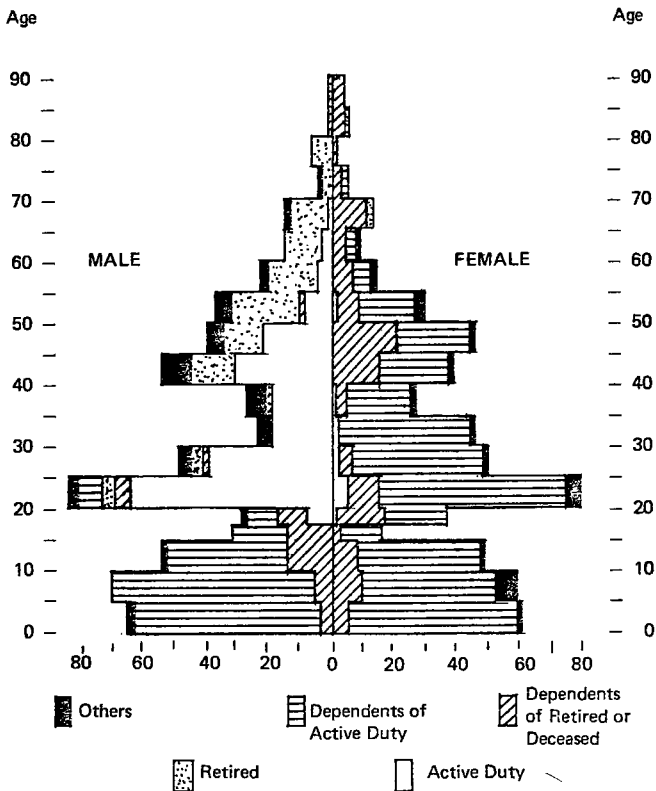


Figure 2.

OUTPATIENT BETHESDA POPULATION



INTENSITY OF CARE

Four levels of care were identified: intensive, heavy, moderate, and light. The criteria for placing patients within one of these levels are described below.

Intensive care (ICU)

If a patient is admitted or transferred to either the ICU or CCU noted in either the nurses' notes or doctors' notes. Isolettes and croupettes are noted in the same manner.

Heavy care (HVY)

Any of the following conditions indicate heavy care:

The patient is bedridden.

The patient requires respiratory assistance or IV's.

All newborns were considered in heavy care unless nursing notes indicate intensive.

Moderate care (NORM)

Moderate care is dictated by the patient's ability to walk. The patient is considered to be in the moderate care category if he is ambulatory and/or has bathroom privileges but does not yet satisfy the condition of light care.

Light care (LT)

A patient enters light care if he is transferred to a light care unit or assigned a task within the hospital. It may be noted that most patients in this category for any length of time are active duty military.

Beneficiary type	Number of admissions	Total days	Average length of stay	Number of days				Percent of totals			
				ICU	Heavy	Normal	Light	ICU	Heavy	Normal	Light
NNMC:											
Active duty-----	155	3,066	19.78	30	279	1,056	1,701	1	10	34	55
Dependent-Active duty-----	237	1,799	7.59	13	680	840	266	1	38	47	15
Retired-----	66	945	14.32	42	214	453	236	5	23	48	25
Dependent-Retired-----	102	1,198	11.75	29	349	604	216	2	29	50	18
Other-----	8	108	13.50	0	26	67	15	0	24	62	14

DURATION OF HOSPITALIZATION

Length of stay by beneficiary type by level of care is shown in figure 3. A detailed description of inpatient care is necessary to test the changes in intensity of care as components of the beneficiary population change. This figure illustrates the high utilization of light care beds and longer length of stay of active duty personnel, while dependents of active duty have a much shorter, more intensive stay in the hospital. Levels of patient care by beneficiary type, shows the percentages of days spent in each level of care. Below is shown the levels of patient care by beneficiary type, shows the percentage of days spent in each level of care.

LENGTH OF STAY, BY BENEFICIARY TYPE

Beneficiary type	Total admissions	Average stay	Days of stay—Percent discharged						
			5	10	50	75	90	95	99
NNMC									
Admissions.....	155	19.8	2	3	12	25	51	51	51
Dependents admissions.....	236	7.6	2	3	5	7	12	24	49
Retired.....	66	14.3	3	4	12	18	27	33	51
Dependents—retired.....	102	11.7	3	3	8	14	22	27	51
Other.....	8	13.5	4	4	9	18	34	34	34
Total.....	567	12.6	2	3	7	14	28	44	51

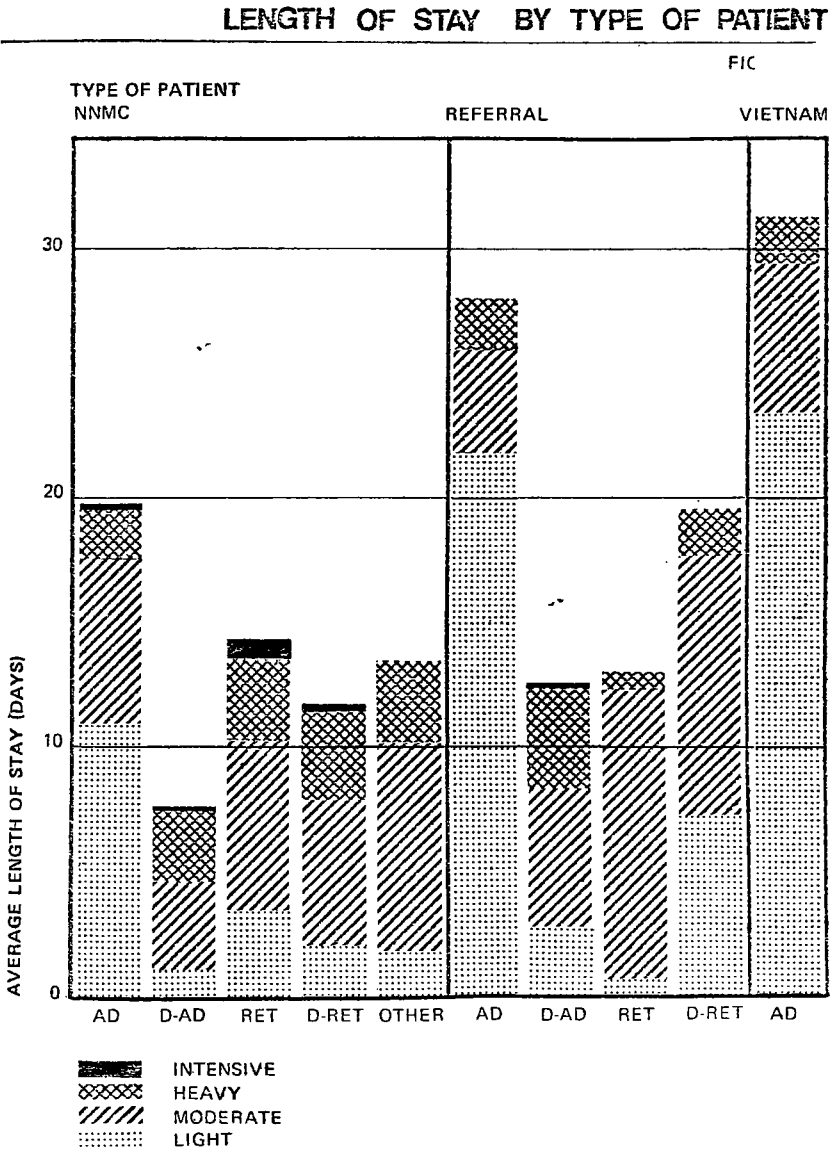
To preclude the use of invalid results, the reliability of the total sample and of those data components used to predict future requirements was tested. The following is a comparison of sample data to actual workloads derived from professional services reports :

ADMISSIONS BY BENEFICIARY CATEGORY: COMPARISON OF SAMPLE TO ACTUAL WORKLOAD

[In percent]

	Sample	1970 actual workload
Active duty.....	32.1	30.4
Dependents admissions.....	39.0	40.0
Retired.....	11.1	11.7
Dependents (retired).....	16.1	14.4
Other.....	1.7	3.0
Vietnam related admissions.....	3.11	3.7

Figure 3.



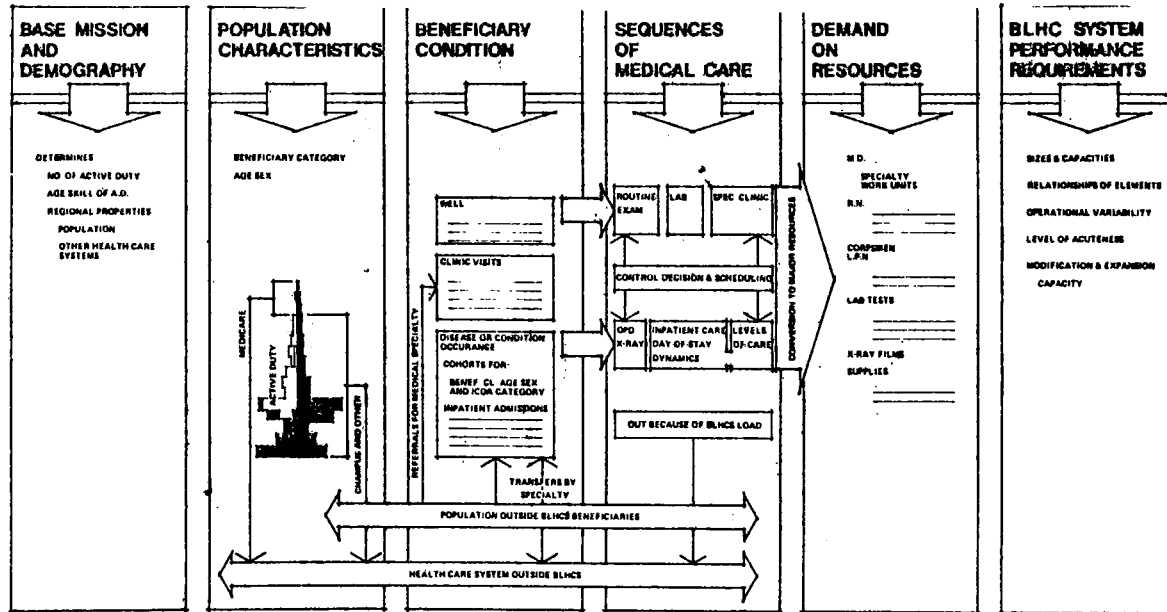
REQUIREMENTS FOR FACILITIES

Having determined the population estimates and defined the data base we are now ready to calculate the requirement for facilities.

The beneficiary population and the data base are the basis for the forecast of health care needs. The approach taken was to establish a range of requirements and to predict the best planning estimate for a specific point in time. This method takes into account fluctuations from historic trends including the peak demands from Vietnam casualties, potential changes in population and in services provided, and potential changes in operational patterns including regionalization. The ranges define boundaries for facility planning and criteria for future flexibility.

The ranges were established through the use of a demand model which is a computer based predictive tool for determining future health care requirements. The demand model does allow for the determination of future health care demands, factoring the dynamics of the population served.

The rationale of the demand model follows :



The model is most useful under conditions of change. The following potential changes have been evaluated :

- (1) Growth of the retired component of the population by 4 percent per year.
- (2) Reduction of the active-duty component of the beneficiary population.
- (3) Increased referral capability.

The outputs of the model are aggregated as follows :

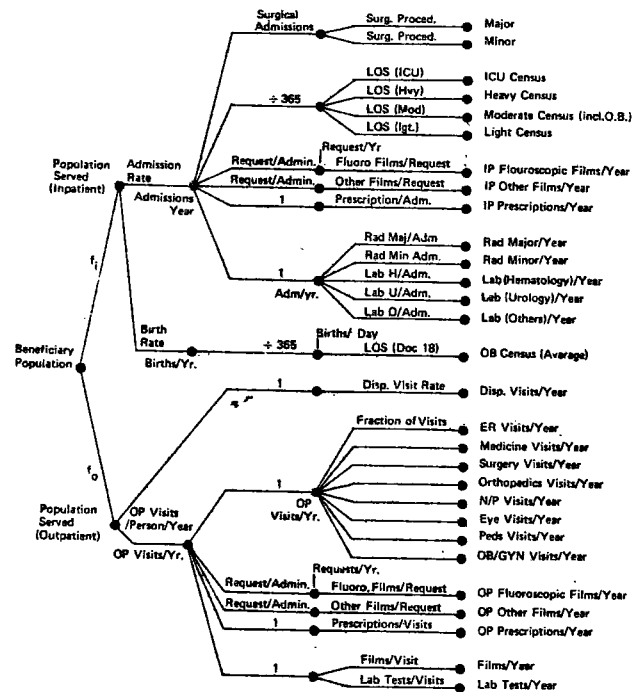
Outpatient :

Clinic visits/year/specialty clinic ; and
Ancillary usage (X-ray, laboratory, pharmacy)

Inpatient :

Census/level of dependency ;
Ancillary usage (X-ray, laboratory, pharmacy) ;
Surgical procedures ; and
Births

This demand model structure is shown here without explanation simply to illustrate the comprehensiveness of this predictive tool.



Demand model structure

ESTIMATING HEALTH CARE DEMAND

Transformation to requirements.—The transformation of health care demands to facility requirements is accomplished through the following steps:

- (1) Demand model results.
- (2) Work units per day (through use of planning criteria).
- (3) Planning modules (examining rooms, radiology suites, surgical suites, et cetera).
- (4) Gross space requirements.

DEMAND MODEL RESULTS

To adequately plan for an appropriate mix of beds (light, moderate, and intensive care) the planner must know the patient load by level of care. The inpatient record analysis provides this information. Based upon this analysis, the following ratios were established:

POTENTIAL PATIENT DEMAND

	Outpatient visits per year	Admissions per year
Active duty.....	14,34	230,138
Dependents of active duty.....	48,90	5,137
Retired.....	44,70	5,133
Dependents of retired and deceased.....	43,70	5,137
Other.....	4,97	5,041

¹ Medical Service Report, NMNC, May 1970 to April 1971.

² Professional services report—Calendar year 1970, Apr. 6, 1971.

³ Medical record analysis.

⁴ Statistical report, 1965, Health Insurance Plan of New York, adjusted for age/sex distribution.

⁵ "Discharges from Short-Term Hospitals," Household interview survey, series 10, National Center for Health Statistics, Public Health Service, Department of Health Education, and Welfare, adjusted for age-sex distribution.

These ratios multiplied by the respective beneficiary category population estimate will yield the projected number of admissions for that category. Thus Bethesda's projected annual admissions for 1977 are as follows:

Category	Population	Ratio	1977 admissions
Active duty.....	28,607	0.138	3,947
Dependents—AD.....	71,517	.137	9,797
Retired.....	12,647	.133	1,685
Dependents—Retired.....	35,489	.137	4,861
Other.....	10,539	.041	432
Total.....			22,558

Note: Population multiplied by ratio equals 1977 admissions.

To project the number of beds required for each level of care (intensive, heavy, moderate, light) it is necessary to determine how many beds in each of these categories may be occupied on a given day for a particular population estimate. This is called the average daily patient load (ADPL).

The computer demand model based on historical work load determined the following:

LENGTH OF STAY BY LEVEL OF CARE

Population component	Total days	Intensive	Heavy	Moderate	Light
Active duty.....	18,671	0.192	1,763	6,783	9,933
Dependents of active duty.....	7,213	.059	2,863	3,544	742
Retired.....	13,603	.636	3,243	6,864	2,860
Dependents of retired.....	11,163	.284	3,423	5,924	1,532
Other.....	12,825	.000	3,250	8,375	1,200
Referrals.....	22,209	.020	2,202	6,505	13,485

To translate this into an average daily patient load you multiply the length of stay times the projected population and divide by 365. This will yield the number of patients you can expect in that level of care and in that category.

For example: To calculate the number of beds needed in intensive care on a given day:

Category	Length of stay	Estimated population	Annual total ¹	Daily total
Active duty	0.192	3,947	757.8	-----
Dependents (active duty) .....	.059	9,797	578.0	-----
Retired .....	.636	1,685	1,071.6	-----
Dependents (retired) .....	.284	4,861	1,380.5	-----
Other	0	432	0	-----
Subtotal			3,787.9	10.37
Referrals .....	.020	1,836	36.7	.20
Total				10.57

¹ Length of stay multiplied by estimated population.

The following table provides the average daily patient loads for each level of care as demonstrated above:

AVERAGE DAILY PATIENT LOAD

	Local	Referral	Total
ICU	10.4	0.2	10.6
Heavy	160.5	12.9	173.4
Moderate	289.0	27.7	316.7
Light	162.4	69.4	231.8

Our average daily patient load total is 732.5. If we were to limit our hospital to 733 beds there would be no allowance for any fluctuation in the hospital census. The importance of this relates to the beds required by level of care. The risks the hospital should be willing to assume for best occupancy differ by level of care.

Department of Defense, "Systems Analysis Study Toward a 'New Generation' of Military Hospitals" (1970) has set forth the following percentage of occupancy rates:

Intensive—50 percent.
Heavy—75 percent.
Moderate—80 percent.
Light—90 percent.

This means that the more intense levels of care have a greater redundancy, thus increasing the chances of a seriously ill patient to be admitted.

Based on these recommended occupancy rates the average daily patient load translates into the required number of beds as follows:

AVERAGE DAILY PATIENT LOAD AND REQUIRED BEDS

	Average daily patient load			Occupancy rate (percent)	Beds required ¹	Percent beds
	local	referral	total			
ICU	10.4	0.2	10.6	50	21	2.3
Heavy	160.5	12.9	173.4	75	231	25.5
Moderate	289.0	27.7	316.7	80	396	43.7
Light	162.4	69.4	231.8	90	258	28.5
Total	622.3	110.2	732.5		906	

¹ Average daily patient load multiplied by occupancy rate.

Forecast by RTKL:

(1) The total inpatient beds required exceed slightly the current authorized level of 906.

(2) The current authorized level of 906 falls approximately at midpoint within the range predicted by the total patient demand and the extension of historical trends.

(3) It is concluded that with an improved configuration related to levels of care, the authorized level of 906 beds is capable of meeting all the predicted patient requirements.

After thorough review of the consultants' findings by the Navy Medical Department, it was felt that the appropriate or ideal occupancy rate could be slightly increased without compromising patient care and therefore the total bed requirement was reduced from 906 to 850.

NAVAL HOSPITAL

(a) Inpatient demand (see fig. 4)—Workload (average daily patient load—ADPL).

Historical

(1) The ADPL between 1965 and 1970 reflects a sharp increase, peaking in 1968 and then dropping back in 1970. This was due to the Vietnam impact. This is further correlated with a drop in the discharge rates indicating the long lengths of stay associated with this workload.

(2) The inpatient demand, generated by the National Naval Medical Center beneficiary population, exclusive of Vietnam, has continued to show a gradual increase between 1965-1970.

(3) Currently, the referral (external to the system) workload represents 9.5-10 percent of the total workload.

Forecast

(1) Based on the historical trends, the inpatient workload will continue to show a gradual increase.

(2) Based on the total inpatient demand of the beneficiary population, about 25 percent of the workload is served by health care resources outside of the National Naval Medical Center.

(3) The inpatient demand will increase in the intensive and heavy care areas due to the increase in the retired component of the beneficiary population.

(4) The referral component of the workload will increase due to the trends toward regionalization and the concentration of clinical specialty resources at the National Naval Medical Center.

*Bed requirement**Historical*

The Vietnam workload created a bed requirement exceeding the authorized bed level of the hospital. The increased requirement was accommodated primarily in the open wards by decreasing the center to center distance between beds.

Current

(1) The current inpatient demand is focused in the dependent wards and tower wards, with a relatively low demand for beds in the enlisted men's wards.

(2) The current inpatient demand is artificially depressed by the lack of flexibility in bed configuration. There is demand for more dependent beds; however, beds available in the open wards are unsuitable for this use.

Forecast

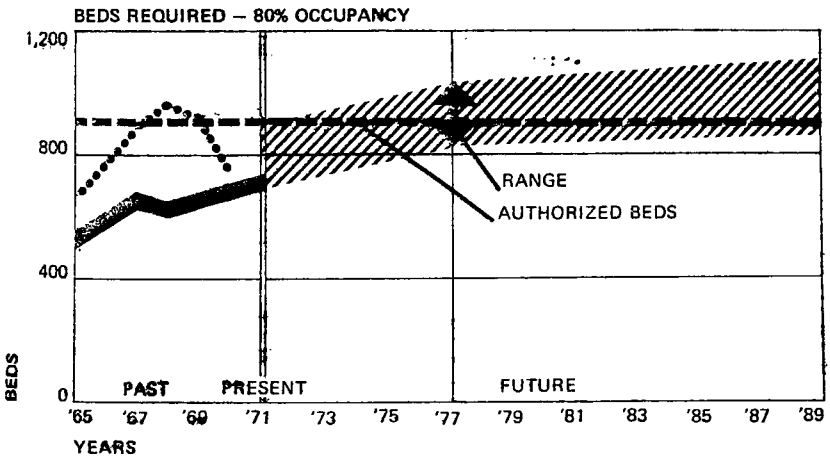
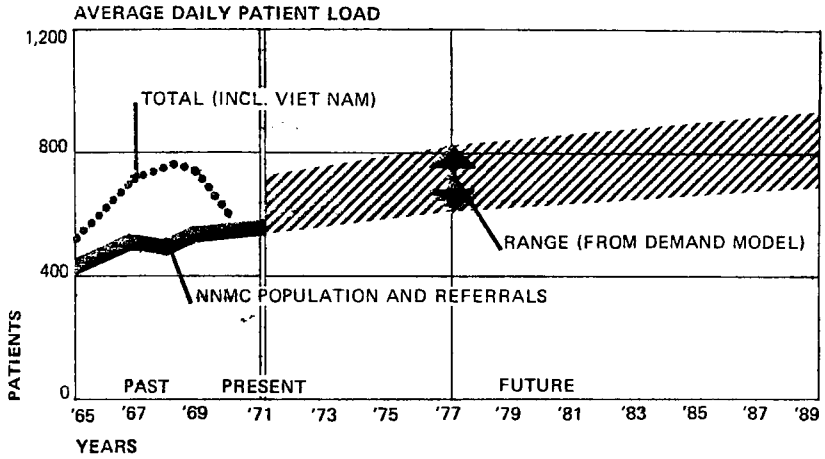
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(2) The current authorized level of 906 falls approximately at midpoint within the range predicted by the total patient demand and the extension of historical trends.

(3) It is concluded that with an improved configuration related to levels of care, the authorized level of 906 beds is capable of meeting all the predicted patient requirements.

Figure 4.

INPATIENT DEMAND



OUTPATIENT

Workload (outpatient visits/year.)

Historical

(1) Outpatient workload, since the present facilities were completed in 1963, has increased from 250,000 visits to the present level of approximately 500,000, an increase of 100 percent over an 8-year time period.

(2) For the past 2 years, the rate of increase in the workload has been declining to 2 percent per year, indicating a saturation of the facilities and current staff capabilities.

Forecast

(1) The total patient care demand of the beneficiary population is predicted at approximately 25-30 percent over the current workload level, or an extension of the historic trends.

(2) Due to a gradual increase in the retired component, the increased health care expectations of all components of the beneficiary population, and improvements in the standards of service, the outpatient workload will continue to increase.

(3) The trend toward more outpatient diagnostic workups, in view of the level of patient admissions to light care, will continue to increase the outpatient workload.

Space Requirements.

Historical

Since the present facilities were opened in 1963, the basic configuration of the outpatient department has remained constant, except for some internal modifications.

Current

(1) The 100 percent increase in the workload corresponds with the saturation point of the facilities.

(2) Based on the current workload and applicable criteria for physicians offices and examination/treatment rooms, waiting areas and medical records storage, there is a space deficiency.

(3) Presently additional space from other uses is being assigned to the outpatient department.

Forecast

(1) In addition to alleviating current deficiencies in space in the outpatient department, the predicted increases in future workload must be accommodated.

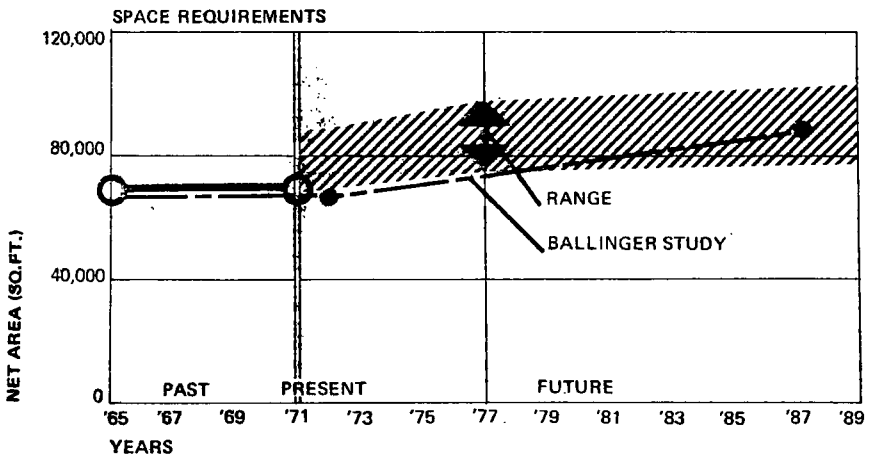
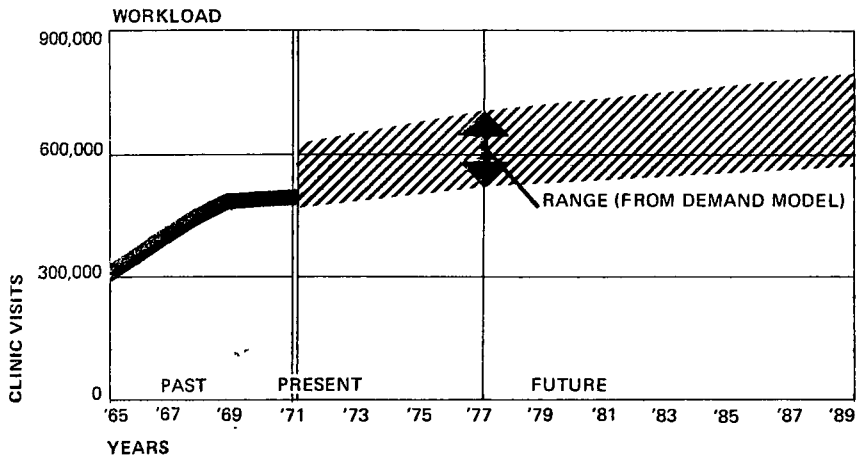
(2) Based on the total potential patient demand for 1977, the space requirements represent a 33 percent increase over the current space inventory. In terms of total additional space required, including physicians offices/examining rooms, this represents a requirement of 24,000 sq. ft. more.

(3) Once adequate facilities are provided, in an appropriate configuration, further fluctuation in the workload can be accommodated through improved workload capability for the available space.

(4) It is assumed that future facilities will be more adaptable to accept changes in management and operational procedures, greater throughput, and capable of accepting technological innovations both in patient processing as well as in diagnosis and treatment.

Figure 5.

OUTPATIENT



FUNCTION	YEAR	WORKLOAD	PLANNING MODULE	NET AREA (SQ.FT.)	AREA % DEFICIENCY
		Avg. Daily Patient Load	Beds Req'd 80% Occupancy		
INPATIENT					
Nursing	Current	584	730	175,220	
Support	1977	814	1,017		11%
1. Current areas reflect permanent or future planned allocations. Temporary locations were not considered. 2. Current workload figures are 1970. 3. All clinical specialties are included except nursery and labor/delivery. 4. Projections include all adult and pediatric bed requirements. 5. Area includes both nursing and support areas assigned to a specialty as located on the plans of health care delivery functions and also wards temporarily not being utilized. 6. Inpatient percent deficiency based on present bed allocation of 906.					
OUTPATIENT		Clinic Visits per Year	Exam or Office/ Exam Rooms		
CLINICS	Current	481,632	147	73,223	
Emergency/Walk-in	1977	680,696	206	97,215	33%
Medical	1. Total visits include visits to radiation therapy and radioisotope laboratory. Area requirements for these functions are under the radiology department.				
Neuro-Psych	2. Total area reflects planned expansion of the Emergency Room.				
OB-GYN	3. Specific specialty clinic requirements as listed are documented separately.				
Ophthalmology	4. Current workload figures are from 1970.				
Orthopedics					
Pediatrics					
Surgical					
Other Clinic & Outpatient Functions					
Occupational Therapy					
Physical Therapy					
EMERGENCY		Visits/Year	Exam or Office/ Exam Rooms		
ROOM & WALK-IN CLINIC	Current	80,157	12	5,513	
	1977	149,026	22	7,825	42%
1. Area figure includes the planned expansion of the current Emergency Room Area. 2. Currently both Walk-in & Emergency areas are not sufficient.					

FUNCTION	YEAR	WORKLOAD	PLANNING MODULE	NET AREA (SQ.FT.)	AREA % DEFICIENCY
		Visits/Year	Exam or Office/ Exam Room		
MEDICAL					
CLINICS	Current	107,565	28	17,783	
Allergy	1977	154,340	40	24,000	35%
Cardiology	1. Current workload figure is from 1970.				
Chest	2. Current lack of space in all areas, especially in physician office space, special procedure spaces and exam spaces.				
Dermatology	3. Medical subspecialties are the areas of greatest change in the Outpatient department.				
Gastroenterology					
General Medicine					
Proctology					
Hematology					
Endocrinology					
		Visits/Year	Offices or Office/ Exam Rooms		
NEURO-PSYCH					
CLINICS:	Current	20,647	24	10,519	
Neurology	1977	26,681	28	12,265	17%
Psychiatry	1. Workload figures are 1970.				
Psychology	2. Current shortages of space primarily center around the lack of conference and teaching space.				
		Visits/Year	Exam or Office/ Exam Rooms		
GYN CLINIC					
	Current	57,113	12	4,748	
	1977	78,985	20	6,620	39%
	1. Workload figures are 1970.				
	2. The clinic currently lacks exam room space.				
	3. Increased workload in gynecology due to increase in dependents of retired component.				
		Visits/Year	Exam or Office/ Exam Rooms		
OPHTHAL- MOLOGY CLINIC	Current	51,692	22	6,438	
	1977	67,939	28	8,175	27%
	1. Workload figures are from 1970.				
	2. Presently there is a lack of classroom space for technicians.				
	3. The current number of exam rooms includes the recent addition of 9 more exam rooms.				
		Visits/Year	Exam or Office/ Exam Rooms		
ORTHOPEDIC CLINIC	Current	15,986	8	3,838	
	1977	27,062	14	5,150	34%
	1. Workload figures are 1970.				
	2. Major current space deficiency is a lack of physician and administrative office space.				

FUNCTION	YEAR	WORKLOAD	PLANNING MODULE	NET AREA (SQ.FT.)	AREA % DEFICIENCY
		O.R. Occupancies/ Year	Operating Rooms		
SURGICAL SUITE					
Anesthesiology	Current	6,117	10	17,554	
ICU	1977	11,800	13	22,000	25%
Operating Rooms	1. Current workload figures are FY1971.				
Observation	2. Occupancies (operations) are the number of times an operating room is in use each year. For each operation or occupancy one or more procedures may be performed.				
Recovery	3. Occupancies derived from projected admissions, criteria of 658 surgical procedures/1000 admissions and the inpatient medical records sample defining resource utilization by day of stay in levels of care.				
Support	4. Currently there are 1.33 procedures/occupancy.				
	5. Current area is the RTKL net area minus internal circulation.				
	6. Support includes areas such as technician locker rooms, storage, OR central sterile supply and scrub areas.				
		Births/Year	Delivery Rooms		
LABOR/ DELIVERY SUITE	Current	1,642	3	5,210	
Delivery	1977	1,642	3	5,210	0%
Labor Rooms	1. No significant increase in workload predicted.				
Complicated Obstetrics Nursing	2. Area presently allocated in the Labor/Delivery Suite is sufficient.				
Support	3. Current workload figure is from 1970.				
		Births/Year	Total Bassinets		
NURSERY	Current	1,642	40	4,124	
Nursing	1977	1,642	40	4,124	0%
Support	1. No significant increase in workload predicted.				
	2. Area presently allocated to the nursery is sufficient.				
	3. Total bassinets includes those for regular, premature and suspect.				
		Films/Year	Diagnostic Rooms		
RADIOLOGY					
Radiodiagnostic	Current	415,736	16	18,100	
Radioisotope	1977	570,716	25	24,800	37%
Radiotherapy	1. Currently 6 of the 16 total diagnostic rooms are located in the clinics or cardiac catheterization.				
	2. Current total number of diagnostic rooms are insufficient to handle current workload.				
	3. Projected diagnostic rooms are total number required in Radiology and other areas.				
	4. Planning modules represent diagnostic areas only.				
	5. Current and projected areas represent all currently under the radiology dept., including film storage for the most recent 2 years of films. Film storage area for those films over 2 years old is listed separately.				

FUNCTION	YEAR	WORKLOAD	PLANNING MODULE	NET AREA (SQ.FT.)	AREA % DEFICIENCY
		Visits/Year	Exam or Office/ Exam Rooms		
PEDIATRIC					
CLINICS	Current	37,393	14	4,030	
Pediatric	1977	50,022	20	5,700	41%
Pediatric Acute Care	1. Current workload figure is from 1970.				
	2. The 14 exam rooms include the addition of 4 exam rooms (total-8) in the Pediatric Acute Care clinic.				
SURGICAL					
CLINICS:	Current	42,175	24	8,580	
Neuro-Surgical	1977	59,543	31	12,280	43%
General Surgery	1. Current workload figure is from 1970.				
Plastic Surgery	2. Current need in all areas, especially minor surgery, teaching, physician offices & waiting.				
Cardio-Thoracic	3. Current area includes a percentage of the combined medical-surgical clinic allocated to surgical clinics.				
Urology					
Transplant					
Otorhinolaryngology					
OTHER CLINIC & OUTPATIENT FUNCTIONS					
Telephone	Current	---	---	6,484	
Appointment Ctr.	1977	---	---	8,000	23%
Clinic Control & Support	1. Speech therapy currently lacks storage space and will need more physician space.				
Speech Therapy	2. Outpatient records storage space included under medical records/X-ray storage				
Physical Exam Clinic					
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY					
	Current	14,381		1,352	
	1977	25,849		2,720	100%
	1. Workload figure is from 1970.				
	2. Currently there is a need for more private and observation rooms.				
	3. Large increase in projected area may be attributed to a difference in the workload reported versus that which should be used for planning purposes.				
PHYSICAL THERAPY					
	Current	37,129	---	3,938	
	1977	41,249	---	4,480	14%
	Current workload figure is from 1970.				

FUNCTION	YEAR	WORKLOAD	PLANNING MODULE	NET AREA (SQ.FT.)	AREA % DEFICIENCY
Procedures per Year					
LABORATORY					
All Laboratories	Current	1,684,746	----	23,650	
Autopsy & Morgue	1977	2,455,000	----	28,000	18%
Blood Donor	1. Current area figure represents those areas after transfer of the labs from the Naval Medical School to the Naval Hospital.				
Blood Bank	2. Current area figure includes a planned move of the Blood Bank, increasing the total area from 21,890 sq.ft.				
Support	3. Projected space primarily represents increases in staff, teaching, conference, morgue, autopsy, pathology, records area. Automated procedure space will tend to stabilize lab procedure space although some increases will occur.				
Prescriptions/ Year					
PHARMACY			Pharmacist & Technicians		
Outpatient Branch	Current	827,139	15	3,407	
Main Pharmacy	1977	1,421,100	26	4,000	18%
1. Both current and projected areas include working and issue areas only. No OPD Waiting area exists. Projected figure does not include outpatient waiting.					
2. Current area reflects planned move and expansion of the pharmacy from its present location and area of 1580 sq.ft.					
3. Current complement of personnel is not enough to handle current workload.					
4. Workload includes both inpatient and clinic issues as well as outpatient prescriptions					
5. Central sterile supply, under the pharmacy organization, is listed separately.					
6. Area calculations based on workload adjusted to reflect the unit dose system.					
Sq.Ft./Bed					
CENTRAL	Current	----	3.7	3,321	
STERILE	1977	----	5.0	4,530	36%
SUPPLY	1. 3.7 sq.ft./Bed is based on current area and the current authorization of 906 beds.				
2. Projected area required based on 5sq.ft./beds and the current authorization of 906 beds					
3. Current and projected planning factors are less than what is recommended in planning guides: 7.0 sq.ft./bed (at Long Beach Naval Hospital)					
11.7 sq.ft./bed (Civilian guidelines)					
This is due to a dispersion of some sterile procedures being performed in the hospital in areas such as the surgical suite and clinics.					
Catheterization & Diagnostic Rooms Special Studies					
CARDIAC					
CATHETERI-	Current	720	2	2,837	
ZATION	1977	----	2-3	2,837-3,300	0-16%
1. This area is presently running at peak capacity.					
2. Interview indicated that the workload probably is relatively stable. Workload may decrease if other Naval hospitals start performing catheterizations.					
3. Alternately workload would increase if NNMC would assume greater regional responsibility.					
4. Increased retired beneficiary category will tend to generate additional requirements.					

FUNCTION	YEAR	WORKLOAD	PLANNING MODULE	NET AREA (SQ.FT.)	AREA % DEFICIENCY
FOOD SERVICE	Current	---	---	34,553	
	1977	---	---	34,553	0%
1. Food service has ample space for current requirements. 2. Potential mission change is the regionalization concept which would include Quantico and Annapolis. 3. Although there is sufficient space, the advent of convenience foods and increased sophistication of food preparation will create the need for internal changes of space and equipment, such as more freezer and less chill space.					
MEDICAL RECORDS - X-RAY FILM STORAGE	Medical Records or X-ray Films Stored				
	Current				
	Inp	73,100	---	1,288	
	OPD	97,550	---	580	
	Films	1,728,281	---	3,184	
			Total	5,052	
	1977				
	Inp	105,180	---	2,020	
	OPD	158,800	---	1,475	
	Films	2,787,800	---	3,184	
			Total	6,679	32%
	1. Current workload (Records & Films Stored) are 1971 figures. 2. Total five year film storage requirements are 3,800 sq.ft. 3. X-ray films are stored for 5 years. The radiology dept. stores the most recent 2 years of films within the department. Predicted space requirements for these films (1,520 sq. are included in the total space projections for Radiology. 4. The requirements for storing the oldest 3 years of films (2,280 sq.ft.) can be sufficiently handled in the present space allocated.				
ADMINIS- TRATION	Current	---	---	22,127	
	1977	---	---	25,500	15%
1. Hospital housekeeping and operating services currently require more storage space.					
M.E.T.U.	Current	---	---	4,581	
	1977	---	---	4,581	0%
No change is anticipated.					

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Jannell, Brig. Gen. M. T.-----	1
Kaufman, Rear Admiral R. Y.-----	1
Kirkpatrick, Comdr. J. D.-----	1
Koslov, Dr. S.-----	1
Lalor, Rear Adm. F. M.-----	975
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Leap, Lt. Comdr. J. B.-----	975
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Markon, Roy.-----	1
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Sanders, Hon. Frank.-----	1
Sapp, Capt. E. W.-----	1
Smith, Lt. Comdr. J.-----	1
Stacey, Capt. E. R.-----	1
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